

# Washington Trends

June 2004

State economic, demographic, and social trends are related to one another and, in turn, affect government policies on spending and taxation. A strong economy, for example, attracts more people to the state, which in turn boosts state tax collections. At the same time, however, increases in population also put additional pressure on such areas of state responsibility as public schools, prisons, and social services. Social developments, such as crime rates and the incidence of teenage pregnancies, also contribute to demands on public resources. The purpose of **Washington Trends** is to chart these elements, which shape public and private life in Washington.

## Contents

### Economy

---

Per Capita Personal Income .....	1-1
Average Wage.....	1-2
Wage and Salary Employment.....	1-3
Manufacturing Employment .....	1-4
Unemployment Rate .....	1-5
Washington Export Activity .....	1-6

### Social-Economic

---

Population in Poverty.....	2-1
Total Births and Births to Unmarried Mothers .....	2-2
Families by Family Type and Presence of Children .....	2-3
One-Parent and Two-Parent Families .....	2-4
Percent in Poverty by Household Type .....	2-5
Juvenile Arrest Rates for Violent Crimes .....	2-6
Language Spoken at Home .....	2-7
Educational Attainment .....	2-8

### Population

---

Population and Population Change .....	3-1
Population Components of Change .....	3-2
Age Characteristics of the Population, Part 1 .....	3-3
Age Characteristics of the Population, Part 2 .....	3-4
Population by Race .....	3-5
Population by Hispanic/Latino Origin .....	3-6

## Budget Drivers

---

State Government FTEs Compared to Population.....	4-1
K-12 Enrollment .....	4-2
Public Higher Education Enrollment.....	4-3
Income Assistance (AFDC/TANF) Caseload.....	4-4
State-Supported Child Care .....	4-5
State-Supported Nursing Home Caseload .....	4-6
Medical Assistance Caseload.....	4-7
Prison Inmate Population.....	4-8
Juvenile Rehabilitation Institutional Population.....	4-9
Projected Change in Budget Driver Populations .....	4-10
Change in Medical Costs .....	4-11

## Revenue and Expenditures

---

State & Local Government Revenues Per Capita.....	5-1
State & Local Government Revenues per \$1,000 Personal Income.....	5-2
State & Local Government Revenue Sources.....	5-3
State & Local Taxes per Capita .....	5-4
State & Local Taxes per \$1,000 Personal Income.....	5-5
State & Local Government Expenditures by Function.....	5-6
State & Local Government Expenditures per Capita.....	5-7
State & Local Government Expenditures per \$1,000 Personal Income .....	5-8
K-12 Education Expenditures per Capita .....	5-9
K-12 Education Expenditures per \$1,000 Personal Income .....	5-10
Higher Education Expenditures per Capita .....	5-11
Higher Education Expenditures per \$1,000 Personal Income .....	5-12
Public Welfare Expenditures per Capita.....	5-13
Public Welfare Expenditures per \$1,000 Personal Income .....	5-14
Corrections Expenditures per Capita .....	5-15
Corrections Expenditures per \$1,000 Personal Income.....	5-16

## **Economy**

---

Per Capita Personal Income .....	1-1
Average Wage.....	1-2
Wage and Salary Employment.....	1-3
Manufacturing Employment .....	1-4
Unemployment Rate .....	1-5
Washington Export Activity .....	1-6



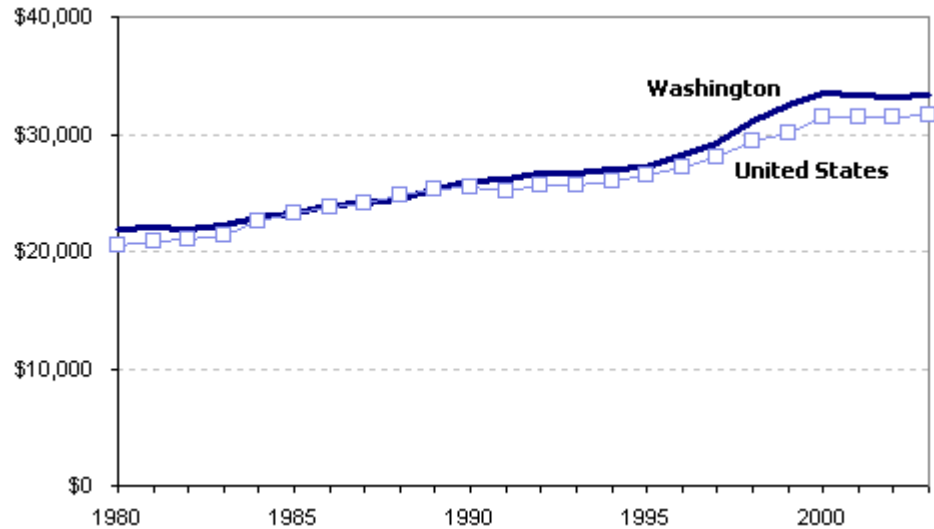
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Washington Per Capita Personal Income *Inflation-Adjusted to 2003 Dollars*

Year	Per Capita Personal Income
2003	\$33,332
2002	\$33,238
2001	\$33,315
2000	\$33,464
1999	\$32,407
1998	\$31,134
1997	\$29,291
1996	\$28,237
1995	\$27,233
1994	\$26,957
1993	\$26,642
1992	\$26,643
1991	\$26,122
1990	\$25,985

## Washington and U.S. Per Capita Personal Income 1980-2003 *Inflation-Adjusted to 2003 Dollars*



- Personal income includes all income earned by Washington households, including wages, self-employment income, interest, dividends, rent, social security, and other transfer payments.
- Washington per capita personal income has been higher than that of the United States overall in almost every year since 1980.
- Income from stock options and software industry wages helped boost Washington's per capita income in the late 1990s.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis [[www.bea.doc.gov/beahome.html](http://www.bea.doc.gov/beahome.html)]

Washington State Economic and Revenue Forecast Council [[www.erfc.wa.gov](http://www.erfc.wa.gov)]

# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

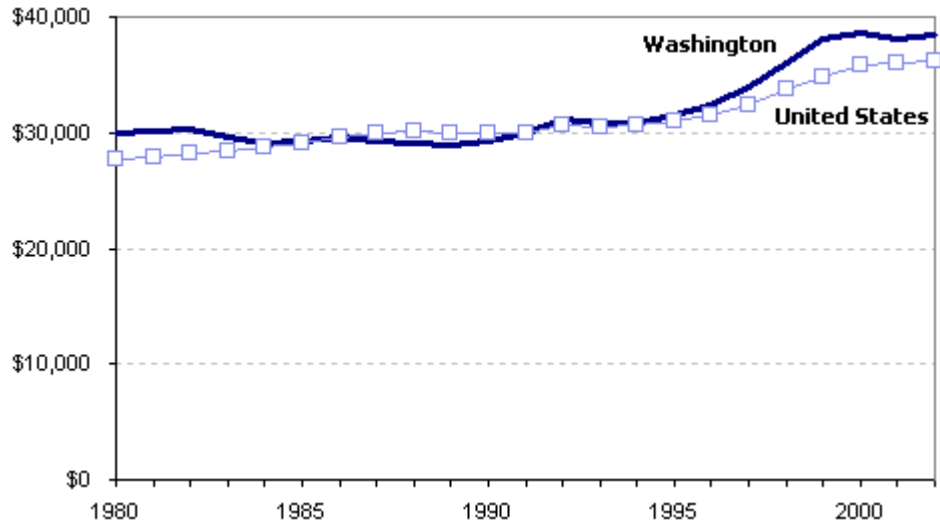
## Washington Average Wage *Inflation-Adjusted to 2002 Dollars*

Year	Average Wage
2002	\$38,402
2001	\$38,119
2000	\$38,695
1999	\$38,119
1998	\$36,067
1997	\$33,875
1996	\$32,384
1995	\$31,439
1994	\$30,901
1993	\$30,793
1992	\$31,169
1991	\$29,941
1990	\$29,327

## Washington and U.S. Average Wage

1980-2002

*Inflation-Adjusted to 2002 Dollars*



- Washington started the decade of the 1980s in much better economic condition than the U.S. overall.
- During the 1980s, high-paying jobs were lost as some production was shifted abroad. High real interest rates in the U.S. further depressed the demand for durable goods. Washington average wage was lower than the U.S. average wage during the years 1987-1990.
- Real average wages started rising again in 1989 as the state benefited from growth in aerospace employment and foreign trade while the U.S. economy was in recession.
- In the mid- and late 1990s, software and other high tech industry wages, along with stock options, helped increase Washington's average wage.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis [[www.bea.doc.gov/beahome.html](http://www.bea.doc.gov/beahome.html)]

Economic and Revenue Forecast Council [[www.erfc.wa.gov](http://www.erfc.wa.gov)]

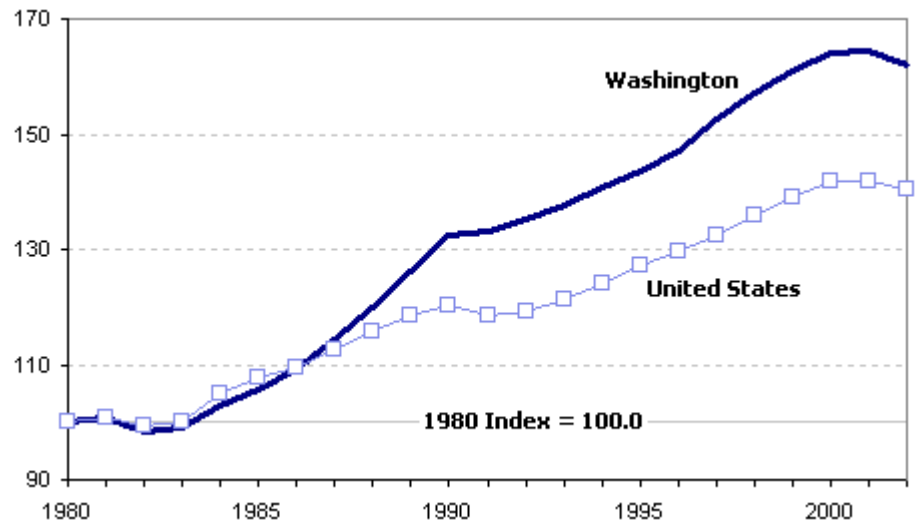
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Washington Wage and Salary Employment

Year	Employment
2002	2,902,959
2001	2,942,342
2000	2,939,409
1999	2,883,714
1998	2,813,019
1997	2,734,444
1996	2,636,636
1995	2,569,570
1994	2,522,036
1993	2,463,221
1992	2,423,823
1991	2,388,473
1990	2,370,550

## Washington and U.S. Wage and Salary Employment 1980-2002



- From 1980 to 2000, U.S. wage & salary employment grew by 42.5 percent while Washington wage & salary employment grew by 64 percent.
- Employment growth in Washington outpaced U.S. employment growth in every major industry division of the economy with the exception of agricultural services, forestry, and fishing.
- Manufacturing employment in Washington grew by 14 percent from 1980 to 2000 while U.S. manufacturing employment fell by 9 percent.
- Washington employment in mining, transportation & public utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, and services grew 50 percent faster than U.S. employment in the same sectors.
- During the recent U.S. recession (March 2001 - November 2001), Washington employment fell by 1.2 percent while U.S. employment dropped 2.0 percent.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis [[www.bea.doc.gov/beahome.html](http://www.bea.doc.gov/beahome.html)]

# WASHINGTON TRENDS

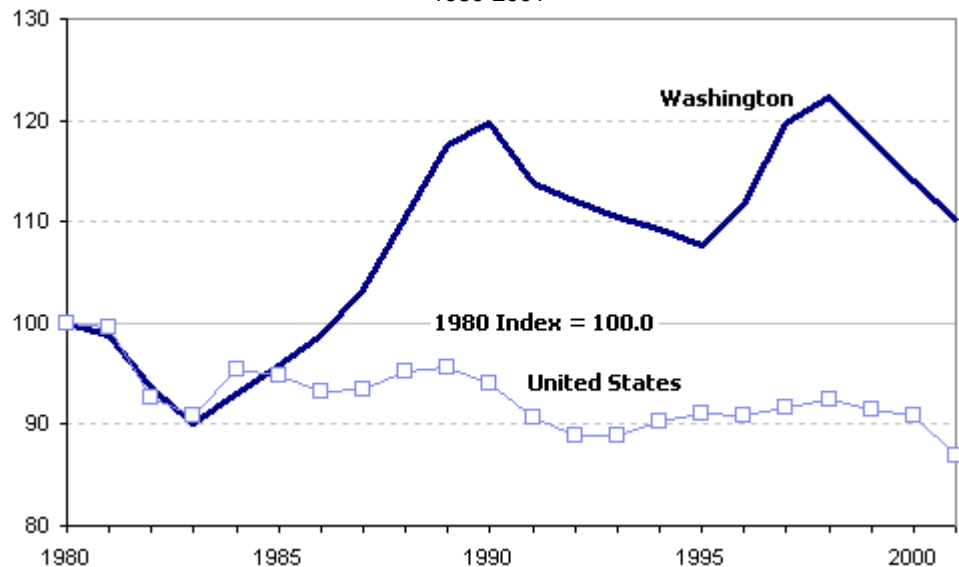
Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Washington Employment in Manufacturing

Year	Employment
<b>NAICS</b>	
2002	301,159
2001	332,298
<b>SIC</b>	
2001	358,682
2000	370,937
1999	383,807
1998	399,640
1997	392,146
1996	366,804
1995	353,609

**Note:** The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

## Washington and U.S. Manufacturing Employment 1980-2001



- Washington manufacturing employment in some resource-based sectors such as Lumber & Wood Products and Paper & Allied Products declined from 1980 to 2000 while employment in high technology sectors such as Industrial Machinery & Equipment; Electronic & Other Electric Equipment; and Instruments & Related Products grew.
- From 1980 to 2000, U.S. manufacturing employment increased in a few manufacturing industries such as Lumber & Wood Products; Motor Vehicles & Equipment; Printing & Publishing; and Rubber & Miscellaneous Products. High technology sectors like Industrial Machinery & Equipment and Electronic & Other Electric Equipment declined over the same period.
- The sharp drop in Washington manufacturing employment since 1998 is due mainly to a loss of 36,300 jobs in the aerospace sector (aircraft and parts) between 1998 and 2002.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis [[www.bea.doc.gov/beahome.html](http://www.bea.doc.gov/beahome.html)]

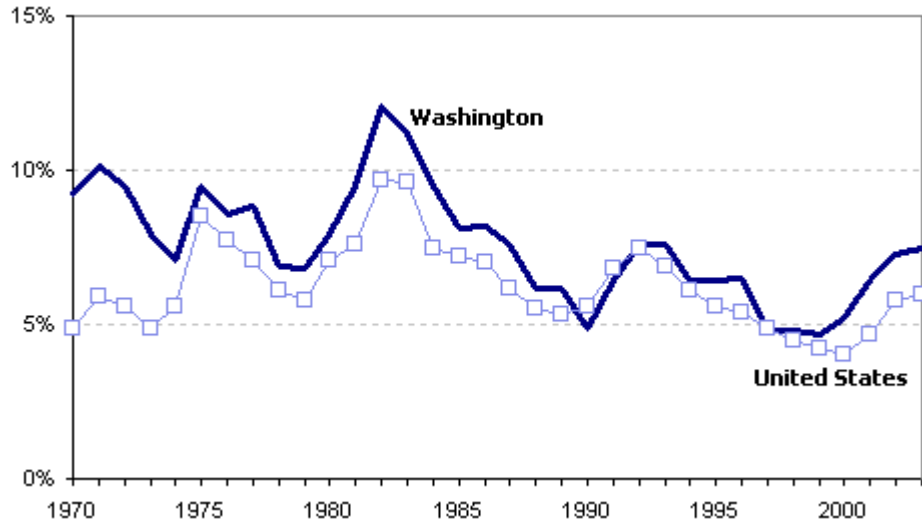
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Washington Unemployment Rate

Year	Unemployment Rate
2003	7.5%
2002	7.3%
2001	6.4%
2000	5.2%
1999	4.7%
1998	4.8%
1997	4.8%
1996	6.5%
1995	6.4%
1994	6.4%
1993	7.6%
1992	7.6%
1991	6.4%
1990	4.9%

## Unemployment Rate 1970-2003



- Historically, the unemployment rate in Washington has been higher than the U.S. average, due mainly to a relatively high concentration of resource-based industries in the state.
- Change in Washington unemployment rates has tracked closely with the U.S. trend, but the difference between the state and the U.S. rates usually widens during the economic downturns.

### Data Source:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics [[www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov)]

# WASHINGTON TRENDS

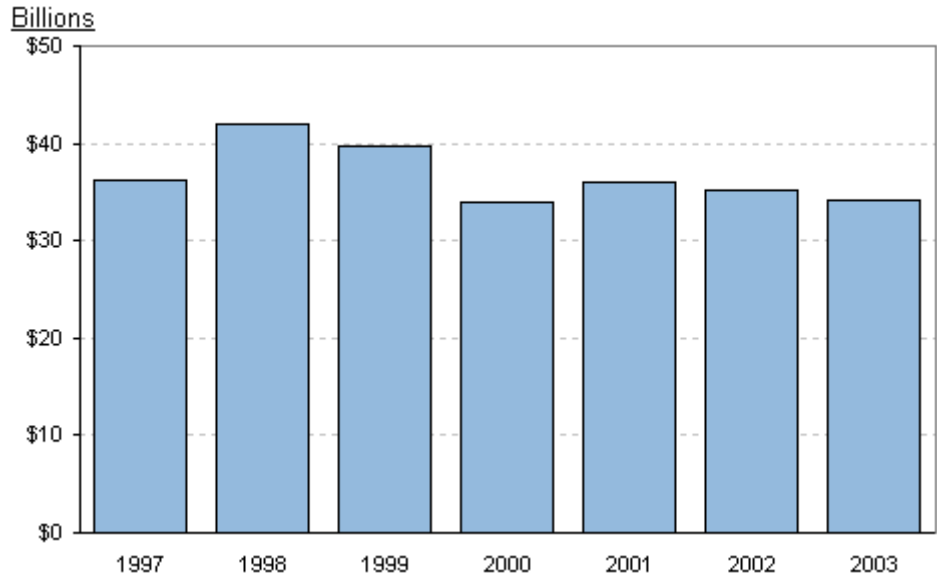
Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

**Value of  
Washington Exports  
2003  
(\$ Millions)**

Industry	Value
Total	\$34,173
Transportation Equipment	\$20,438
Agricultural Products	\$3,333
Computer & Electronic Products	\$2,354
Food & Kindred Products	\$1,602
Machinery, Except Electrical	\$839
Paper	\$831
Petroleum & Coal Products	\$737
Chemicals	\$614
Fish	\$534
Primary Metal Manufacturing	\$396

**Value of Washington Exports**

1997 to 2003  
Inflation-Adjusted to 2003 Dollars  
Values in Billions



- Washington exports an average of \$35 billion of goods per year.
- Of that \$35 billion, about 60 percent is transportation equipment, primarily aircraft and part
- Washington has consistently ranked in the top five states in exports during the last decade

**Data Source:**

Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER) Foreign Trade Database [<http://www.misertrade.org/>]

## **Social-Economic**

---

Population in Poverty.....	2-1
Total Births and Births to Unmarried Mothers.....	2-2
Families by Family Type and Presence of Children.....	2-3
One-Parent and Two-Parent Families.....	2-4
Percent in Poverty by Household Type .....	2-5
Juvenile Arrest Rates for Violent Crimes .....	2-6
Language Spoken at Home .....	2-7
Educational Attainment .....	2-8



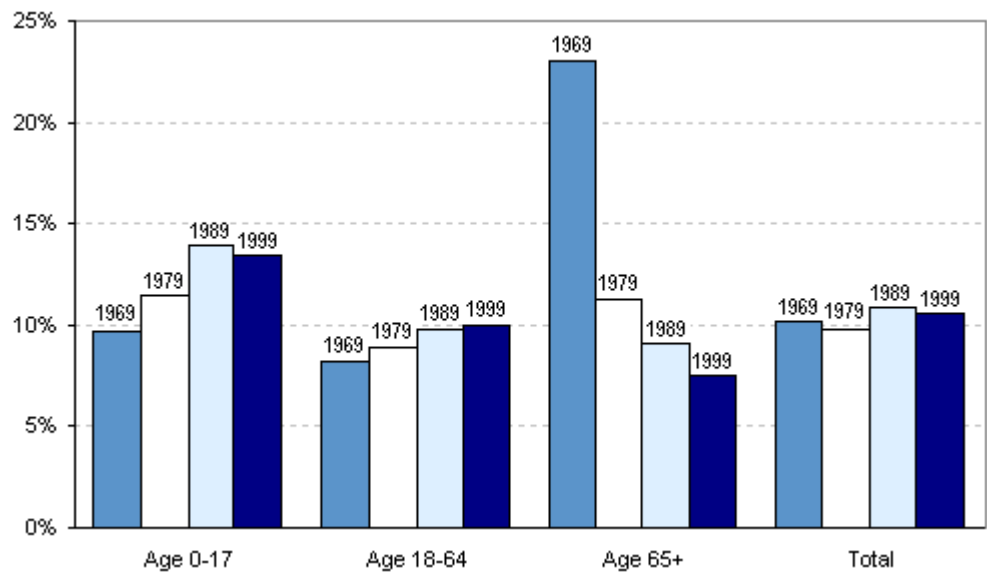
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

**Washington  
Percent of Population in  
Poverty, 1999**

Age Group	Percent in Poverty
Age 0-17	13.4%
Age 18-64	10.0%
Age 65+	7.5%
All Ages	10.6%

**Percent of Population in Poverty by Age Group  
1969-1999**



- The statewide poverty rate for the **total population** displayed almost no change over the 1990s, but both the younger and elderly populations achieved some reduction in poverty.
- Washington's **elderly population** is the only group to show a significant decline in poverty. In 1969, 23 percent of the elderly, more than one in five, lived in poverty. By 1999, following national trends, this percentage dropped to 7.5 percent. The decrease in poverty among persons age 65 and over is due to the expansion of Social Security and Medicare benefits and adjusting benefits for inflation.

**Data Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau [[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)]

# WASHINGTON TRENDS

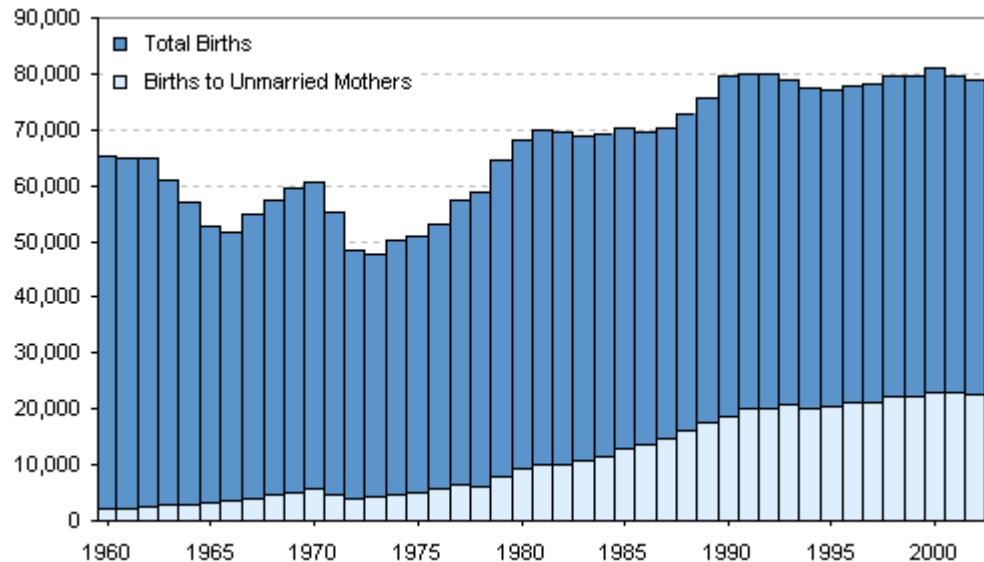
Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Percent of Births to Unmarried Mothers

Year	Percent
2002	28.8%
2001	28.7%
2000	28.2%
1999	27.9%
1998	27.9%
1997	27.1%
1996	27.1%
1995	26.6%
1994	25.9%
1993	26.3%
1992	25.3%
1991	25.0%
1990	23.7%

## Total Births and Births to Unmarried Mothers

1960-2002



- Unmarried mothers now account for over 28 percent of all births.
- Between 1960 and 1990 the percent of births to unmarried mothers rose from 3% to over 23%.
- The percent of births to unmarried mothers increased from 23.7% in 1990 to 28.8% in 2002, but the increase was not nearly so dramatic as that which occurred during the 1980s.

### Data Source:

Washington State Department of Health [[www.doh.wa.gov](http://www.doh.wa.gov)]

# WASHINGTON TRENDS

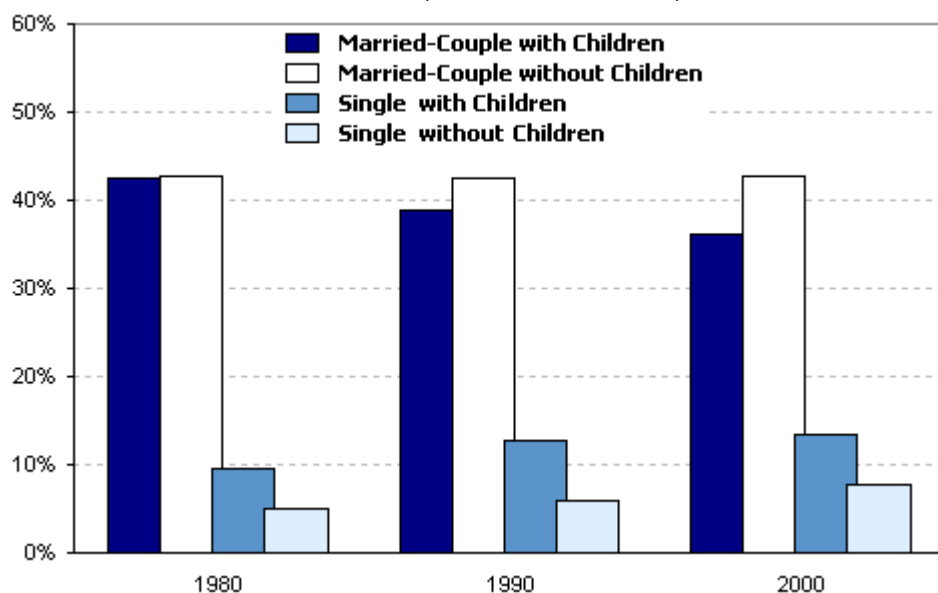
Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

**Percent of Families  
by Family Type  
2000**

Family Type	Percent
Married Couple with Children	36.1%
Married Couple without Children	42.7%
Single with Children	13.4%
Single without Children	7.8%

**Percent of Families by Household Type**

Census 2000 (Based on 1999 income)



- Families with children are defined as families with at least one child under age 18 in the household.
- Since 1980 the percentage of families without children has remained relatively constant.
- The share of married-couple families with children has declined while the share of single-parent families with children has increased.

**Data Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau [[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)]

# WASHINGTON TRENDS

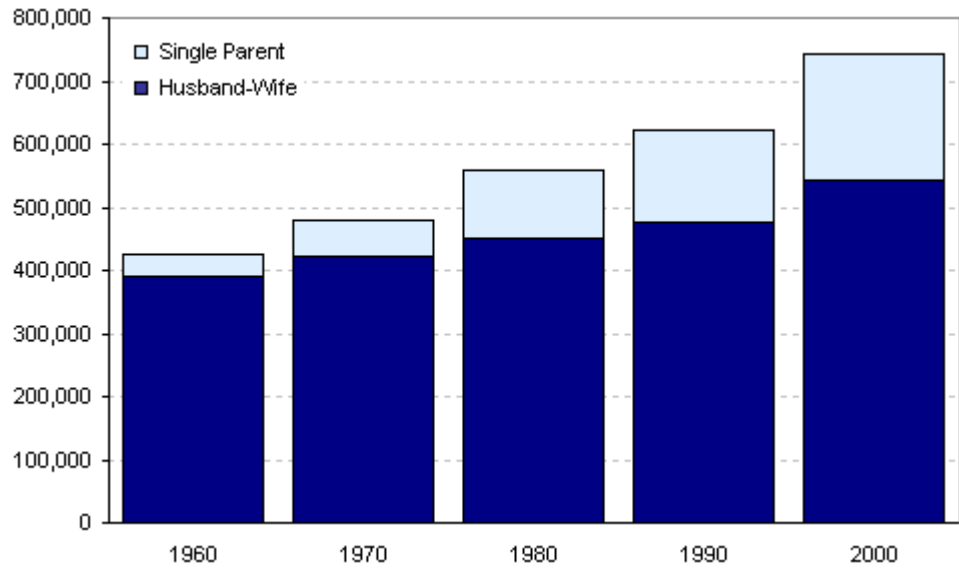
## Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

### Families with Children Under 18 Headed by Single Parents

Year	Percent
2000	27.1%
1990	23.7%
1980	19.2%
1970	11.8%
1960	8.2%

### One-Parent and Two-Parent Families

Families with Children Under 18  
1960-2000



- Between 1960 and 2000, the number of families with children under 18 headed by single-parents increased from 8 percent to over 27 percent.

#### Data Source:

U.S. Census Bureau [[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)]

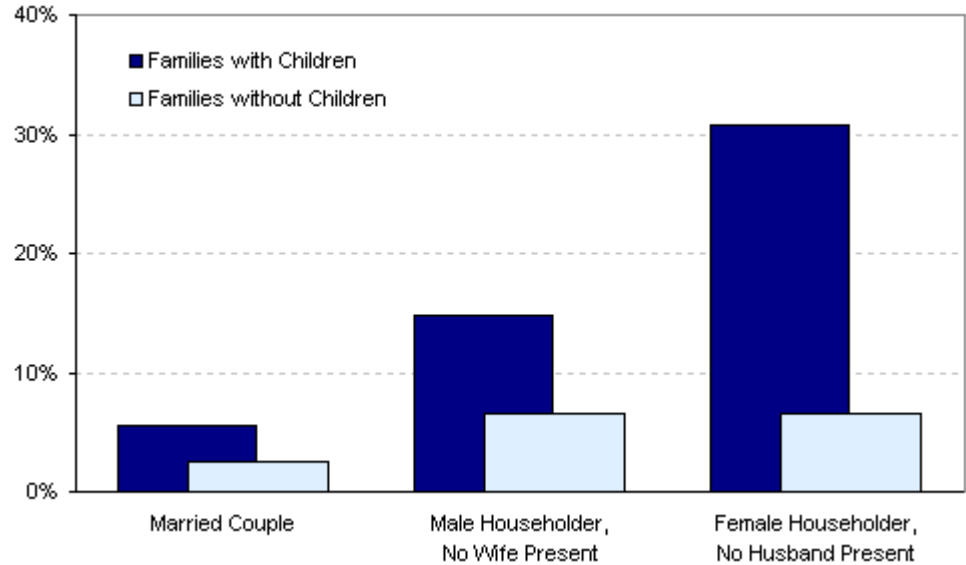
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

## Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

**Percent of Families in Poverty  
by Household Type**

Family Type	With Children	Without Children
Married Couple	5.5%	2.5%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	14.8%	6.5%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	30.8%	6.6%

**Families in Poverty by Household Type**  
Census 2000 (Based on 1999 income)



- The presence of children is associated with higher poverty rates for families.
- In 1999, the proportion of female-headed families with children living in poverty was 30.8 percent, considerably higher than female-headed families without children present.

**Data Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau [[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)]

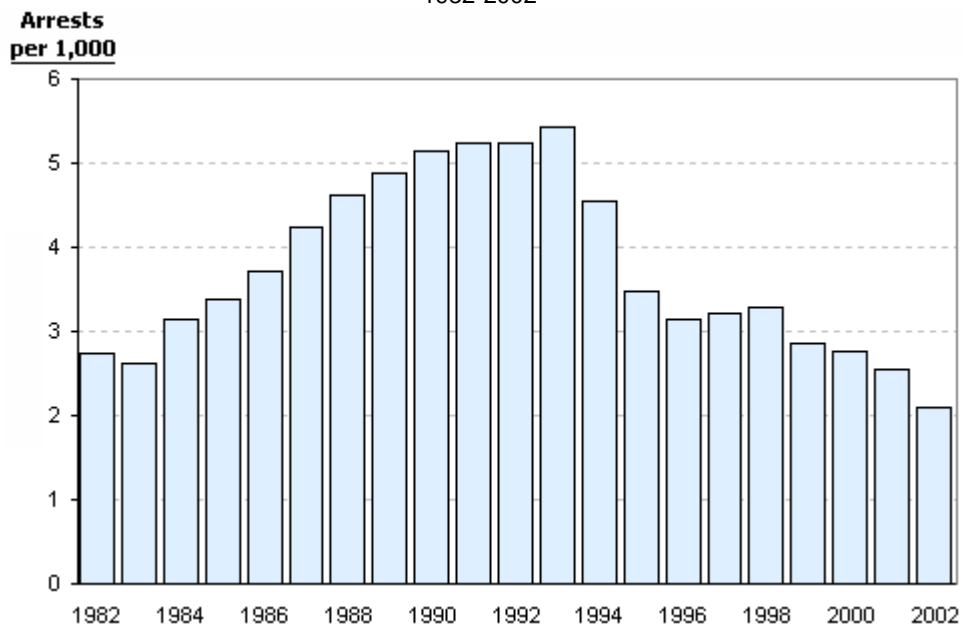
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

## Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

### Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes

Year	Arrests
2002	1,484
2001	1,780
2000	1,924
1999	1,959
1998	2,232
1997	2,165
1996	2,082
1995	2,227
1994	2,822
1993	3,252
1992	3,003
1991	2,878
1990	2,689

### Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes 1982-2002



- The juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes rose steadily beginning in 1983 and peaked at 5.42 per 1,000 juveniles in 1993.
- Since 1993, the arrest rate has declined. The 2002 arrest rate for violent crimes, 2.1 arrests per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17, is the lowest on record.

#### Data Sources:

Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee  
[[www.wa.gov/juvenilejustice/annualrpt.html](http://www.wa.gov/juvenilejustice/annualrpt.html)] (arrest data)

OFM Forecast of the State Population by Age and Sex  
[[www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/stfc/index.htm](http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/stfc/index.htm)] (population data)

# WASHINGTON TRENDS

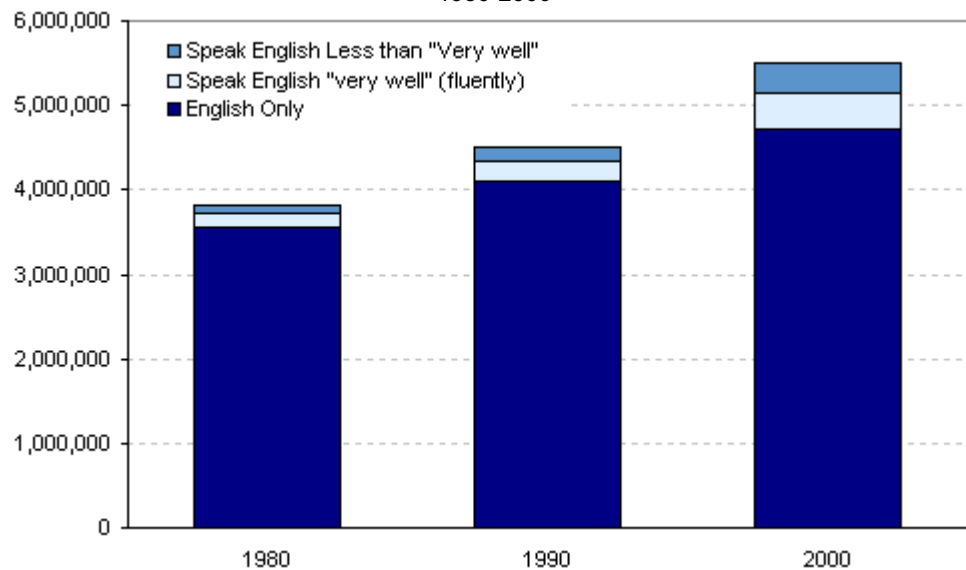
Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

**Persons Living in  
Households Where  
Language Other Than  
English Is Spoken**  
*Age 5 and Over*

Year	Percent
2000	14.0%
1990	9.0%
1980	6.9%

**Language Spoken At Home**

1980-2000



- The Census long form has historically included questions about language(s) spoken at home and ability to speak English in the household. Respondents are asked to report how well they speak English. Categories used for reporting are "very well," "well," "not well," and "not at all." Those reported to speak English less than "very well" are considered to have difficulty speaking English.
- The percent of the population age 5 and above living in households where a language other than English is spoken (not necessarily to the exclusion of English) increased steadily.
- The percent of the population age 5 and above living in households where English is spoken less than "very well" has risen from 2.7% in 1980 to 3.7% in 1990 to 6.4% in 2000.

**Data Source:**

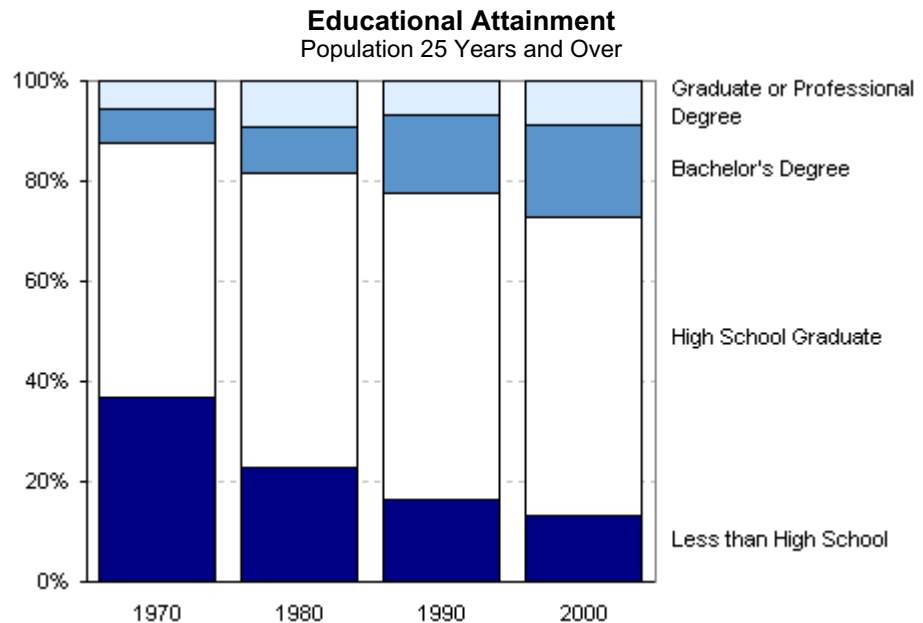
U.S. Census Bureau [[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)]

# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Educational Attainment Age 25 & Over

Year	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
2000	27.73%
1990	22.93%
1980	18.95%
1970	12.72%



- Washington State experienced a 4.8 percent increase in its population with a bachelor's or higher degree between 1990 and 2000.
- Washington ranks 9th among the 50 states in the percentage of persons 25 years and over holding a bachelor's or higher degree.

### Data Source:

U.S. Census Bureau [[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)]

## **Population**

---

Population and Population Change .....	3-1
Population Components of Change .....	3-2
Age Characteristics of the Population, Part 1 .....	3-3
Age Characteristics of the Population, Part 2 .....	3-4
Population by Race .....	3-5
Population by Hispanic/Latino Origin .....	3-6



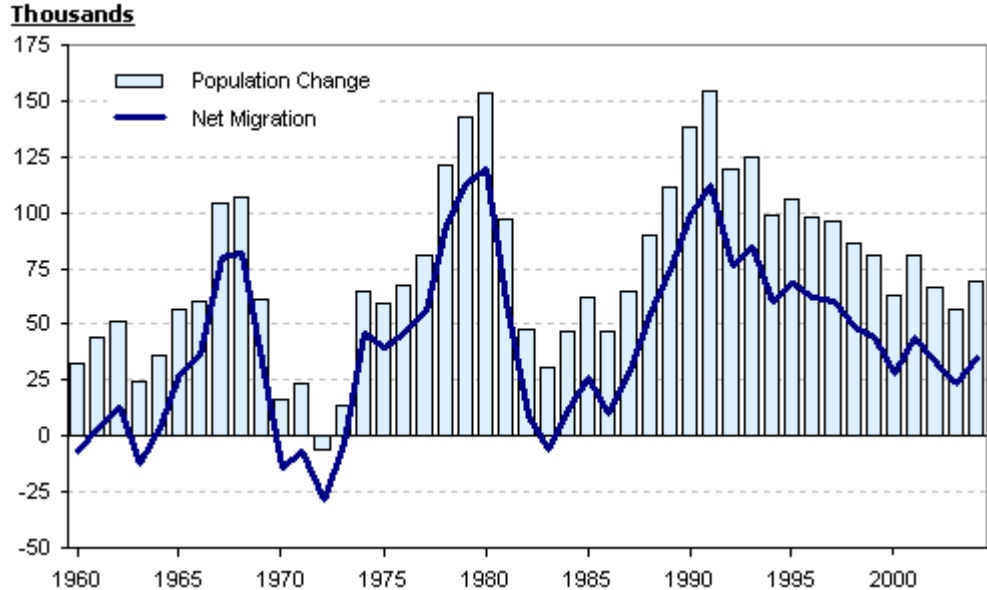
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

## Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

### Washington State Population

Year	April 1 Population
2004	6,167,800
2003	6,098,300
2002	6,041,700
2001	5,974,900
2000	5,894,143
1999	5,830,835
1998	5,750,033
1997	5,663,763
1996	5,567,764
1995	5,470,104
1994	5,364,338
1993	5,265,688
1992	5,141,177
1991	5,021,335
1990	4,866,692

### Population Change and Net Migration 1960-2004



- Washington's population more than doubled between 1960 and 2004. Over that period, approximately 50 to 75 percent of population change was due to net migration (in-migrants minus out-migrants) and the remainder was due to natural increase (births minus deaths).
- Migration into and out of state in the 1980s responded to the severe economic recession of the early 1980s and the aerospace expansion of the late 1980s.
- The prolonged California recession, which resulted in out-migration of about 400,000 Californians per year in the early 1990s, contributed to Washington's high net migration figures. Even though economic growth in Washington was slow in the early 1990s, it still outperformed California.
- Non-economic factors, including movement of retirees to Washington, also contributed to strong population growth in the 1990s.

#### Data Source:

Office of Financial Management [[www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/index.htm](http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/index.htm)]

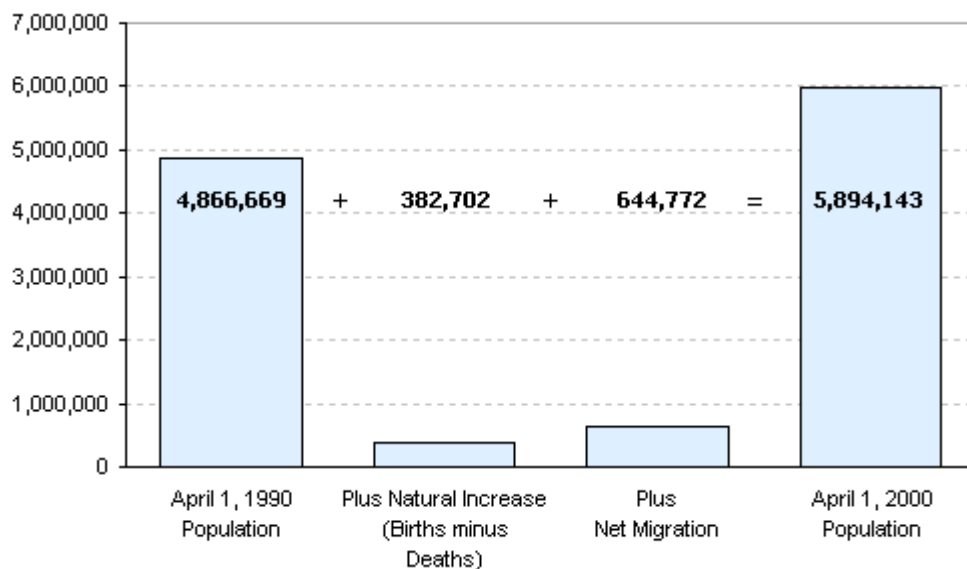
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

## Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

**Components of Population Change  
1990 - 2000**

	Population
1990 Population	4,866,669
Births	+ 787,518
Deaths	- 404,816
Net Migration	+ 644,772
2000 Population	= 5,894,143

**Components of Population Change  
1990 - 2000**



- Approximately 63 percent of Washington's population growth between 1990 and 2000 was due to net migration - more people moving in than moving out.

**Data Source:**

Office of Financial Management [[www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/stfc/index.htm](http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/stfc/index.htm)]

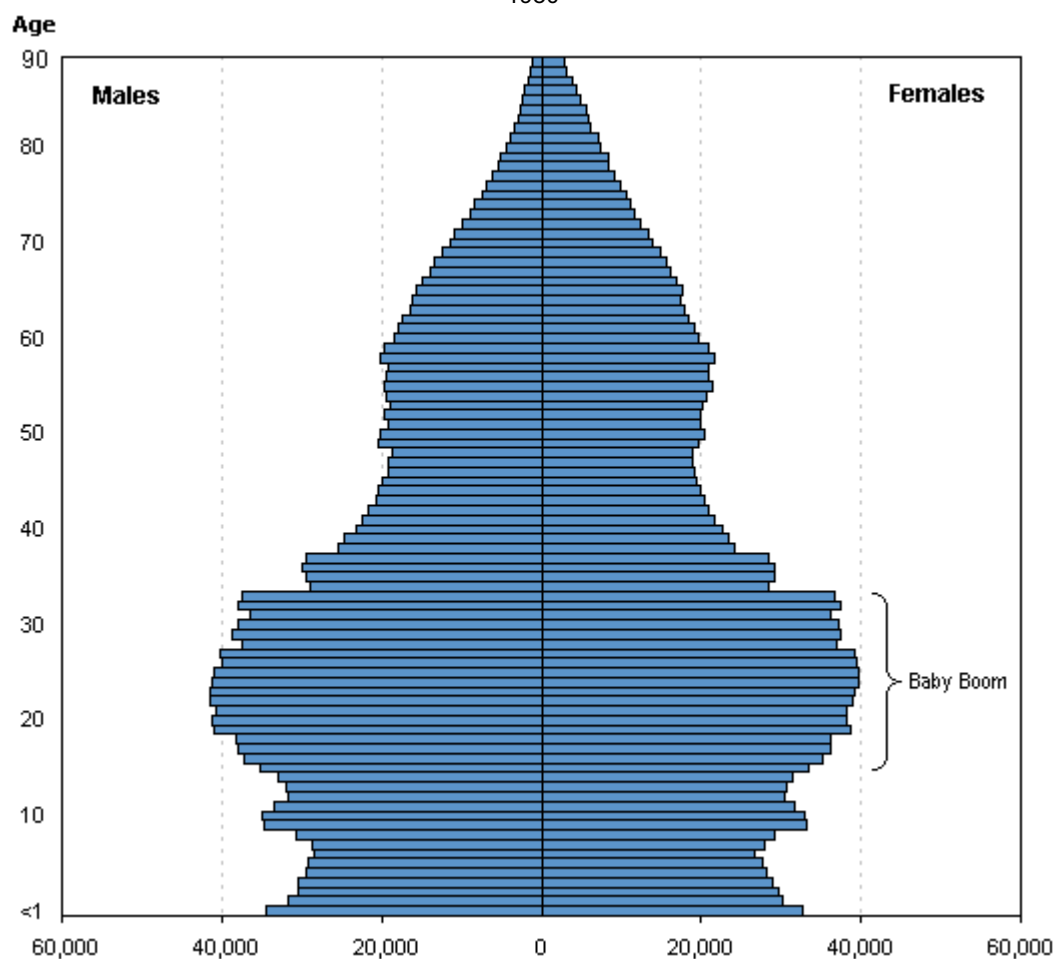
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

**Washington State  
Population By Age  
Group  
1980**

Age Group	Population
0-4	306,123
5-9	296,011
10-14	321,995
15-19	369,023
20-24	400,542
25-29	389,997
30-34	354,645
35-39	273,382
40-44	213,832
45-49	193,473
50-54	198,548
55-59	203,986
60-64	179,037
65-69	151,324
70-74	112,023
75-79	77,409
80-84	49,330
85+	41,476

**Distribution of Washington Population by Age and Gender**  
1980



- Population pyramids show the population distribution by age in bar-chart fashion with females on the right and males on the left. Births, deaths, and migration shape the pyramid.
- The bulge centered on the age range of 20 to 30 years corresponds to the post-World War II Baby Boomers, who in 1980 were young adults at the early labor force age. This early labor force population is at an all-time high.
- The constriction of the pyramid in the ages younger than the Baby Boom shows smaller population in these ages due to the “Baby Bust” – the marked reduction in births following the boom from the mid-1960s through the mid-1970s.

## Data Source:

U.S. Census Bureau [www.census.gov]

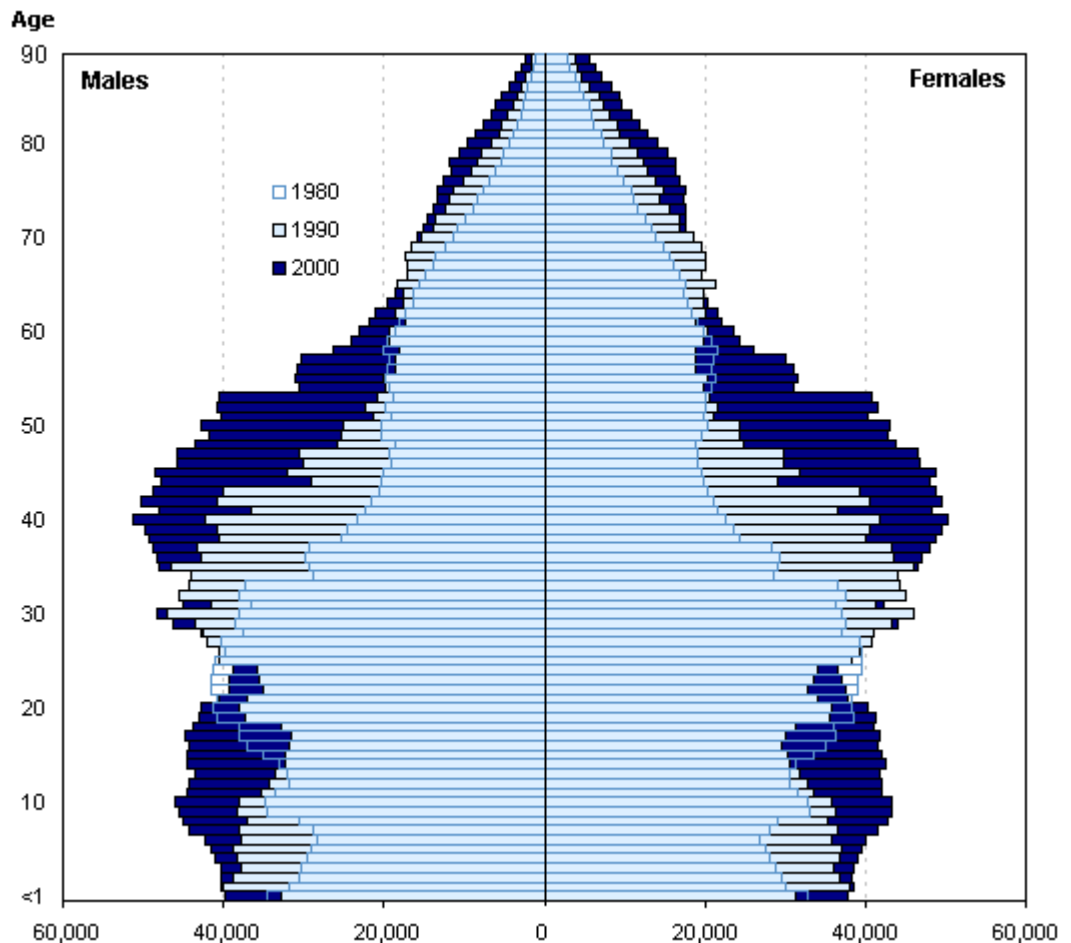
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

**Washington State  
Population By Age  
Group  
2000**

Age Group	Population
0-4	394,306
5-9	425,909
10-14	434,836
15-19	427,968
20-24	390,185
25-29	403,652
30-34	437,478
35-39	483,950
40-44	491,137
45-49	454,223
50-54	391,749
55-59	285,505
60-64	211,075
65-69	176,225
70-74	160,941
75-79	142,708
80-84	98,189
85+	84,085

**Distribution of Washington Population by Age and Gender**  
1990 and 2000



- The 1980 population pyramid is shown here superimposed over pyramids for 1990 and 2000.
- The Baby Boom bulge can be seen maturing in the profiles. Washington's median age increased from 29.8 years in 1980 to 35.3 years in 2000.
- The effects of the Baby Bust upon the labor force can be seen in this chart. The labor force shortages that plagued Washington and the nation during the economic prosperity of the 1990s were due largely to the Baby Bust and the resulting smaller numbers of persons in young adult and young labor force ages.

**Data Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau [[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)]

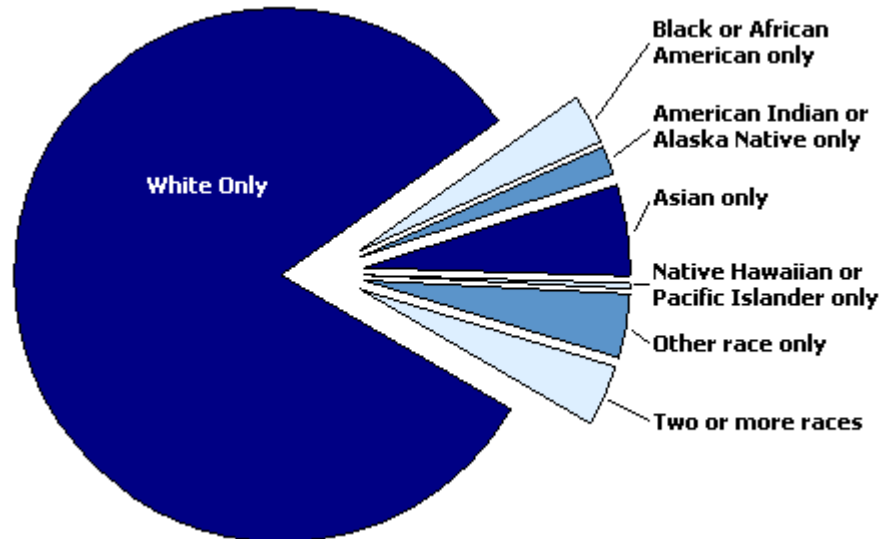
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

**Washington State Population  
by Race**

Race	Population
White only	4,821,823
Black or African American only	190,267
American Indian or Alaska Native only	93,301
Asian only	322,335
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only	23,953
Other Race only	228,923
Two or more races	213,519

**Population by Race  
Census 2000**



- In 2000 for the first time respondents to the federal census were allowed to check more than one race category thus allowing the tabulation of persons of multiple race.
- Distribution of population by race category for 2000 is not directly comparable with that of earlier censuses.

**Data Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau [[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)]

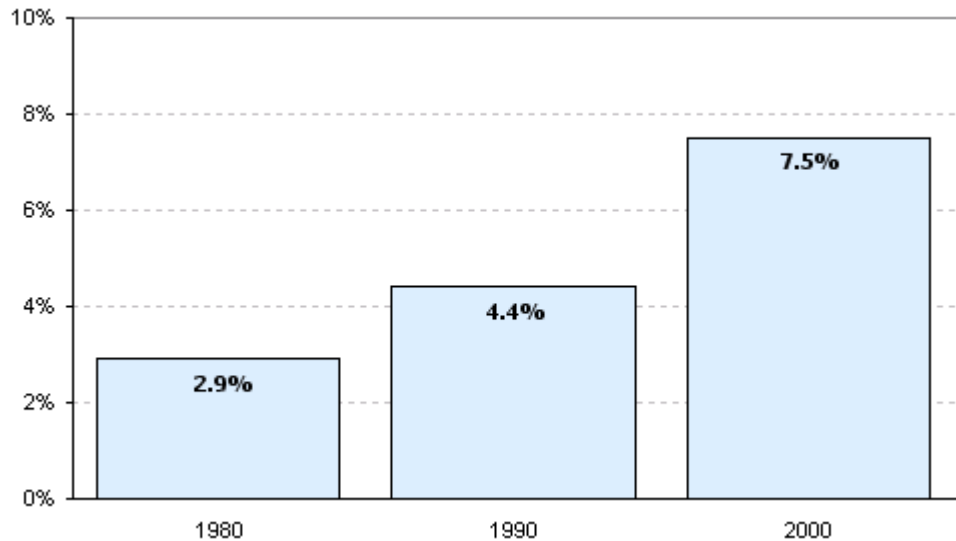
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

**Population of  
Hispanic/Latino Origin**

Year	Population
2000	441,509
1990	214,570
1980	120,016

**Population of Hispanic/Latino Origin**  
As a Percent of Total Population



- In Census 2000, people of Spanish/Hispanic/Latino origin could identify as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. The term "Latino" appeared on the census form for the first time in 2000. The 1990 and 1980 censuses asked people if they were of "Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent" and, if so, to choose Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic.
- The question on Spanish/Hispanic/Latino origin is separate from the question on race. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race.
- The Hispanic/Latino population is increasing steadily in Washington, doubling during the 1990s.
- In 2000 Washington ranked tenth among the states in total Hispanic/Latino population.

**Data Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau [[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)]

## **Budget Drivers**

---

State Government FTEs Compared to Population.....	4-1
K-12 Enrollment .....	4-2
Public Higher Education Enrollment .....	4-3
Income Assistance (AFDC/TANF) Caseload.....	4-4
State-Supported Child Care .....	4-5
State-Supported Nursing Home Caseload .....	4-6
Medical Assistance Caseload.....	4-7
Prison Inmate Population.....	4-8
Juvenile Rehabilitation Institutional Population.....	4-9
Projected Change in Budget Driver Populations .....	4-10
Change in Medical Costs .....	4-11



# WASHINGTON TRENDS

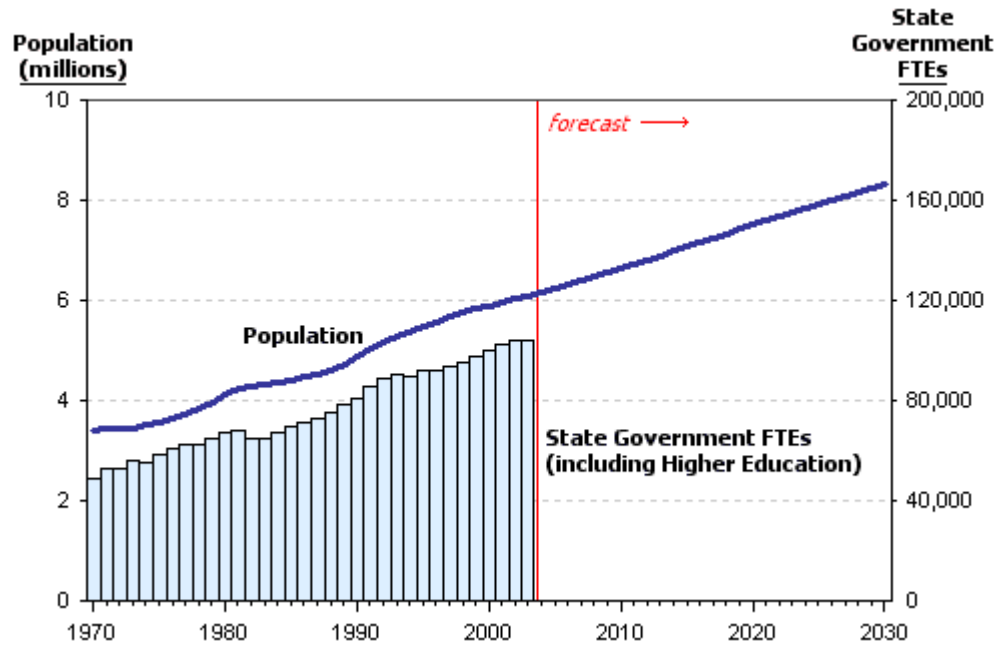
Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## State Government Employment

Fiscal Year	State Government FTEs
2003	104,263
2002	103,818
2001	102,042
2000	99,929
1999	97,907
1998	95,028
1997	93,681
1996	91,827
1995	91,889
1994	89,640
1993	90,288
1992	88,764
1991	85,409
1990	81,034

## State Government FTEs Compared to Population

*Operating and Capital Budget*



- The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) state employees has generally tracked closely with growth in the state's total population.
- Although total population growth is a good indicator of general pressures on state government, growth of specific population groups (e.g., K-12 education, public assistance, and prisons) may drive the relationship out of balance.

### Data Source:

Office of Financial Management [[www.ofm.wa.gov](http://www.ofm.wa.gov)]

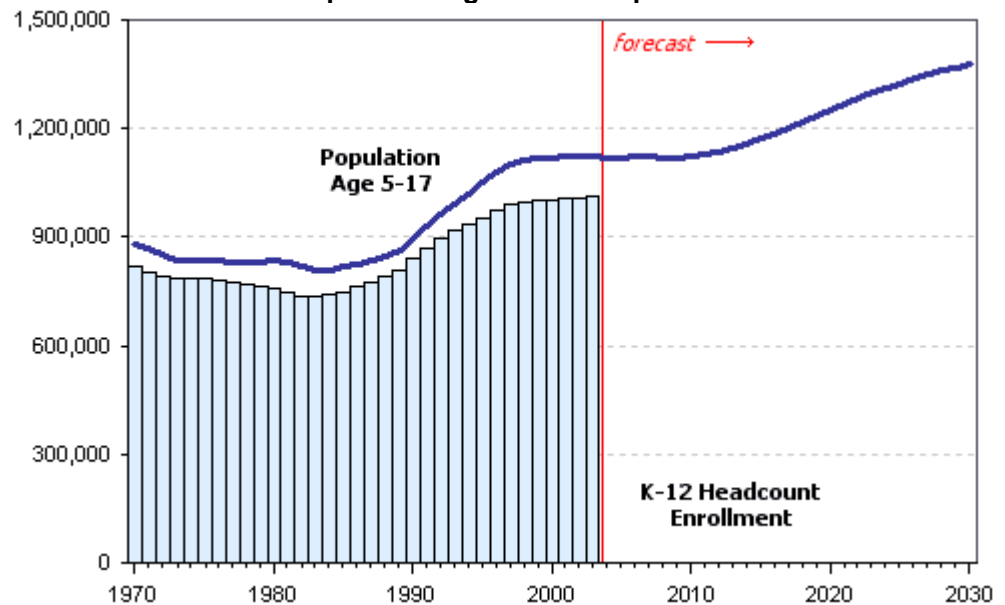
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## K-12 Enrollment *Including Running Start*

Year	October Headcount Enrollment
2003	1,014,147
2002	1,009,348
2001	1,006,276
2000	1,000,578
1999	1,000,438
1998	998,926
1997	990,165
1996	975,317
1995	954,202
1994	936,257
1993	917,014
1992	894,756
1991	868,676
1990	839,404

## Kindergarten through Grade 12 (K-12) Enrollment Compared to Age 5 to 17 Population



- K-12 enrollment usually tracks well with the population age 5 to 17. Moderate variations occur due to trends in the attractiveness of private and/or home schooling.

### Data Sources:

Office of Financial Management [[www.ofm.wa.gov](http://www.ofm.wa.gov)]  
Caseload Forecast Council [[www.cfc.wa.gov](http://www.cfc.wa.gov)]

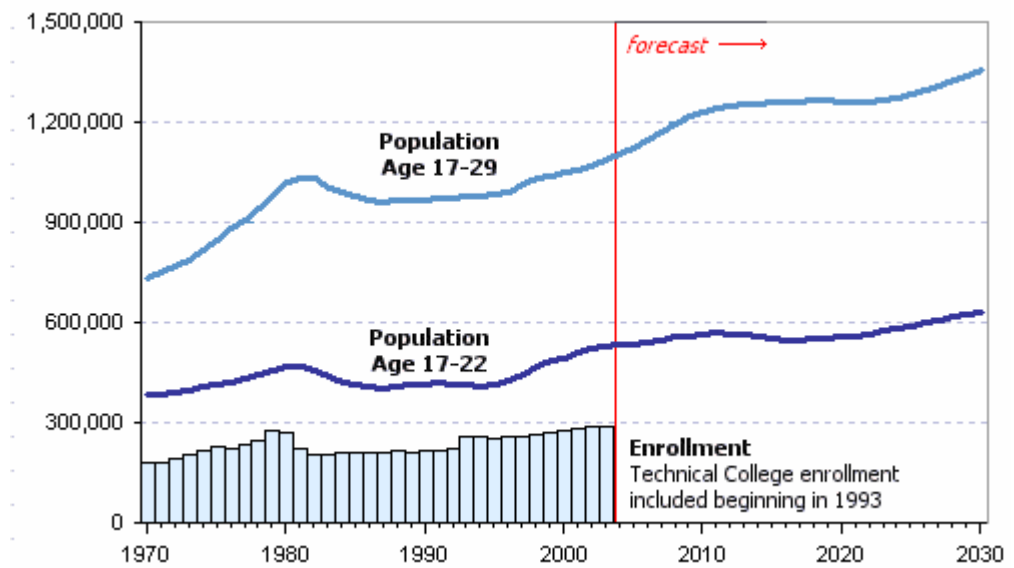
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Public Higher Education Enrollment

Year	Enrollment
2003	288,057
2002	287,710
2001	279,027
2000	274,439
1999	272,792
1998	266,593
1997	259,885
1996	259,373
1995	254,817
1994	257,539
1993	259,549
1992	220,691
1991	216,071
1990	215,299

## Public Higher Education Enrollment Compared to Prime College-Age Population



- Demographic pressures on higher education have been strong since the children of Baby Boomers are now college-age.

### Data Source:

Office of Financial Management [[www.ofm.wa.gov](http://www.ofm.wa.gov)]

# WASHINGTON TRENDS

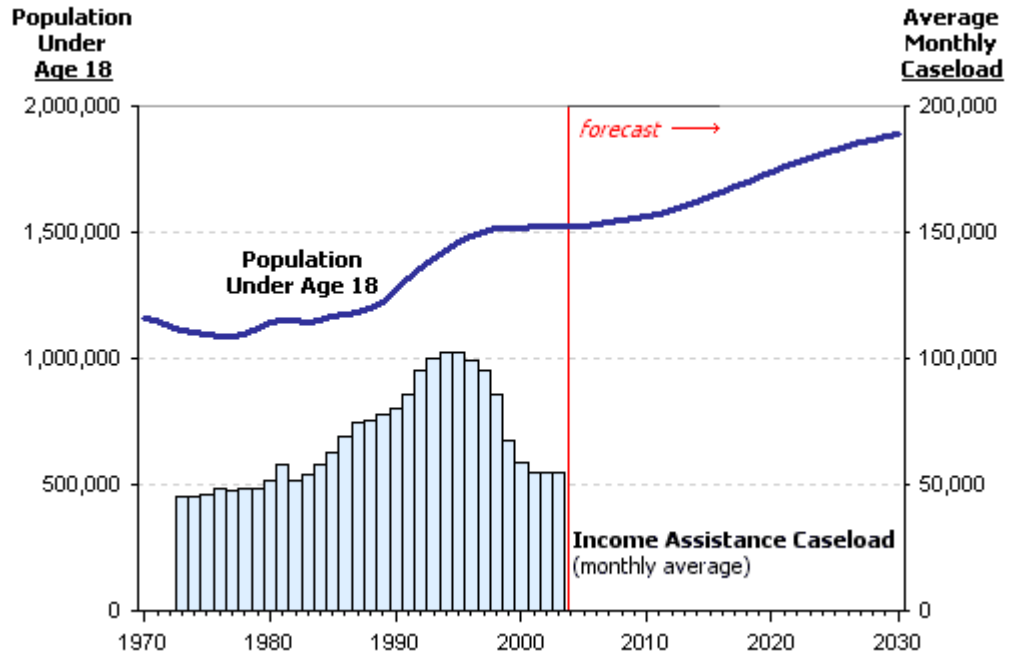
Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Income Assistance (AFDC/TANF) Average Monthly Caseload

Year	Caseload
2003	54,654
2002	55,068
2001	54,759
2000	58,796
1999	67,256
1998	85,524
1997	95,334
1996	99,375
1995	102,685
1994	102,755
1993	100,319
1992	94,974
1991	85,950
1990	80,408

## Income Assistance (AFDC/TANF) Caseload Compared to Population Under Age 18

*Average Monthly Caseload*



- Since the implementation of welfare reform in 1997, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) caseloads have dropped dramatically, despite the growing population of children under 18 years old, 6.4 percent of whom are in TANF households.
- Eleven percent of infants in Washington are in TANF households.
- The increase in the AFDC caseload in the 90s was a result of welfare reforms of that era, which stressed the need to prepare clients for work. Nationally it was known as the Family Support Act. In Washington, the program was known as the Family Independence Program (FIP).

### Data Sources:

Office of Financial Management [[www.ofm.wa.gov](http://www.ofm.wa.gov)]

Caseload Forecast Council [[www.cfc.wa.gov](http://www.cfc.wa.gov)]

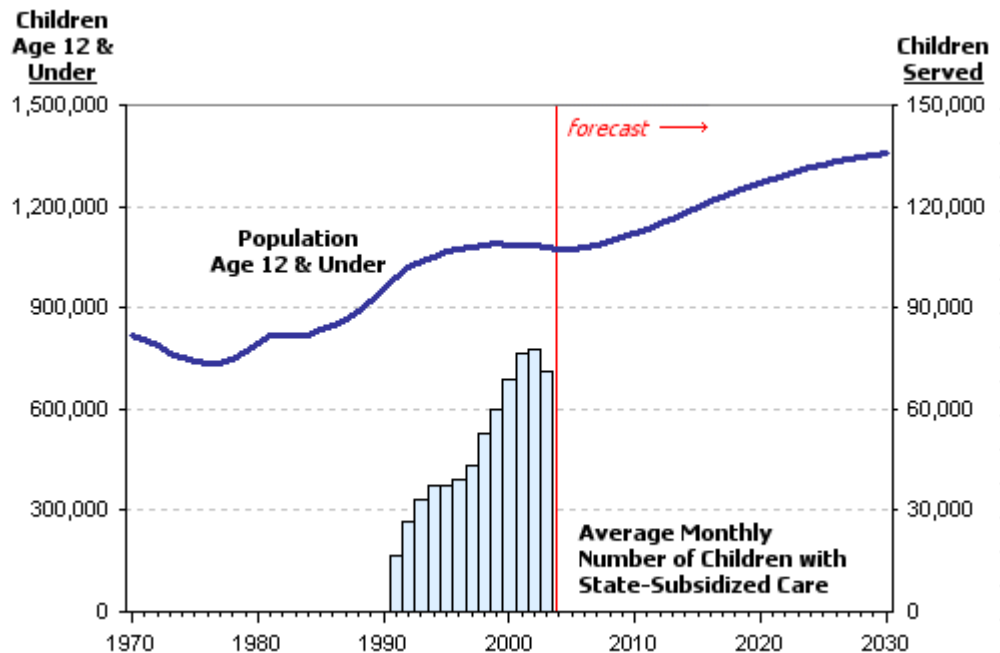
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Children Receiving State-Subsidized Child Care

Calendar Year	Average Monthly Caseload
2003	71,187
2002	77,491
2001	76,217
2000	68,826
1999	60,002
1998	52,544
1997	43,278
1996	39,107
1995	37,486
1994	37,250
1993	33,102
1992	26,836
1991	16,796

## State-Supported Child Care Compared to Population Age 12 & Under *(Average Monthly Caseload)*



- The average monthly caseloads shown here include children receiving subsidized child care in Child Care Development Fund programs as well as Therapeutic Child Care and child care through Adoption Support.
- Most state-subsidized child care is for children under 13, children age 13 to 18 are eligible for subsidies if they are physically or mentally incapable of caring for themselves or are under court supervision.

### Data Sources:

Office of Financial Management [[www.ofm.wa.gov](http://www.ofm.wa.gov)]

Department of Social and Health Services [[www.dshs.wa.gov](http://www.dshs.wa.gov)]

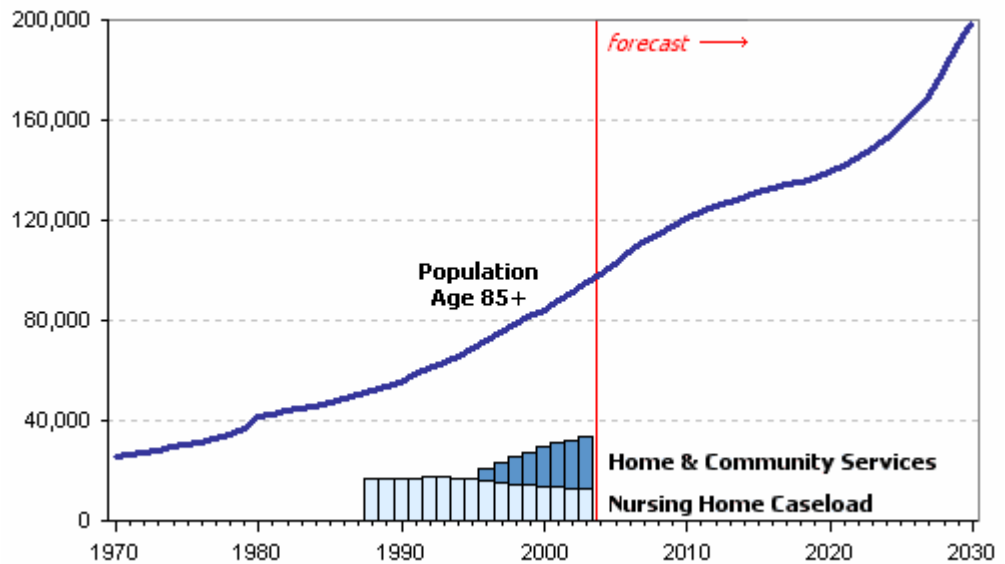
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## State-Supported Nursing Home Caseload

Year	Nursing Home Caseload	Home & Community Services
2003	12,945	33,727
2002	13,154	32,213
2001	13,518	30,919
2000	13,782	29,319
1999	14,081	27,567
1998	14,645	25,675
1997	14,992	23,119
1996	15,905	20,877
1995	16,645	-
1994	17,171	-
1993	17,445	-
1992	17,353	-
1991	17,190	-
1990	16,953	-

## State-Supported Nursing Home Caseload Compared to Elderly Population



- The number of nursing home residents decreased despite the age 85-and-over populations growing.
- State-supported nursing home beds are limited by policy.
- State-supported nursing home beds have not kept pace with the growth of the population aged 85 and above. However, increasingly the elderly population is being served by in-home and community-based programs.

### Data Sources:

Office of Financial Management [[www.ofm.wa.gov](http://www.ofm.wa.gov)]

Caseload Forecast Council [[www.cfc.wa.gov](http://www.cfc.wa.gov)]

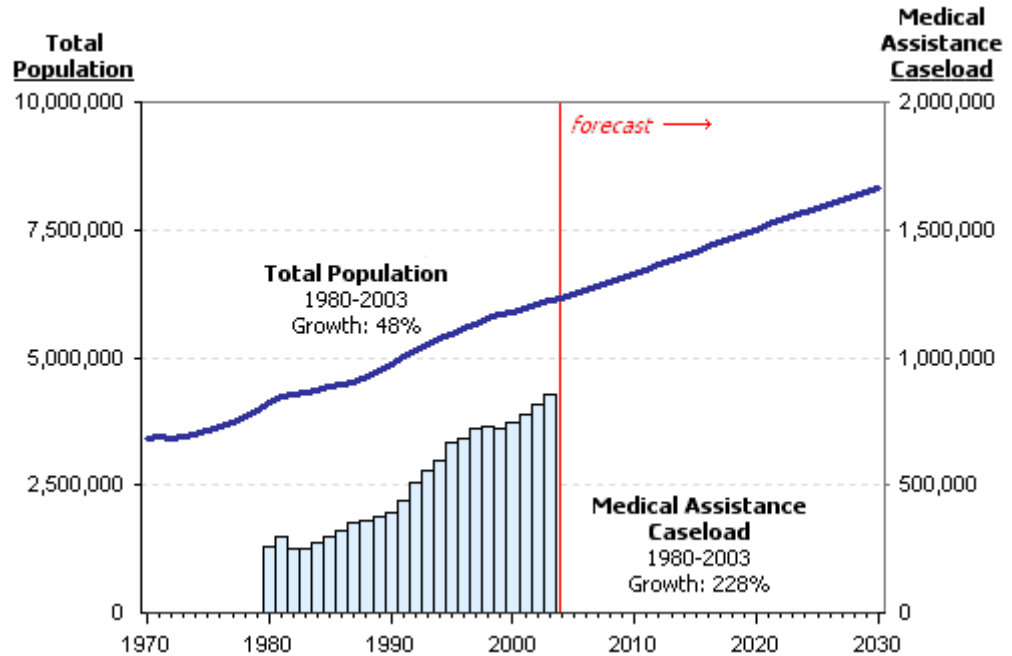
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Medical Assistance Caseload

Year	Caseload
2003	852,461
2002	816,034
2001	775,140
2000	744,321
1999	719,440
1998	732,193
1997	723,764
1996	679,736
1995	667,442
1994	593,272
1993	553,066
1992	507,374
1991	441,116
1990	394,991

## Medical Assistance Caseload Compared to Total Population



- There have been several significant policy changes that have impacted the Medical Assistance caseload:

July 1988: First Steps expansion for children and pregnant women.

July 1994: Expansion to 200% federal poverty level (FPL) for children.

August 1996-August 1997: unintentional drop in AFDC/TANF related component as a result of Welfare Reform.

August 1999: TANF redetermination and reinstatement.

April 2003 (and following): Changes in eligibility determination process.

### Data Sources:

Office of Financial Management [[www.ofm.wa.gov](http://www.ofm.wa.gov)]

Caseload Forecast Council [[www.cfc.wa.gov](http://www.cfc.wa.gov)]

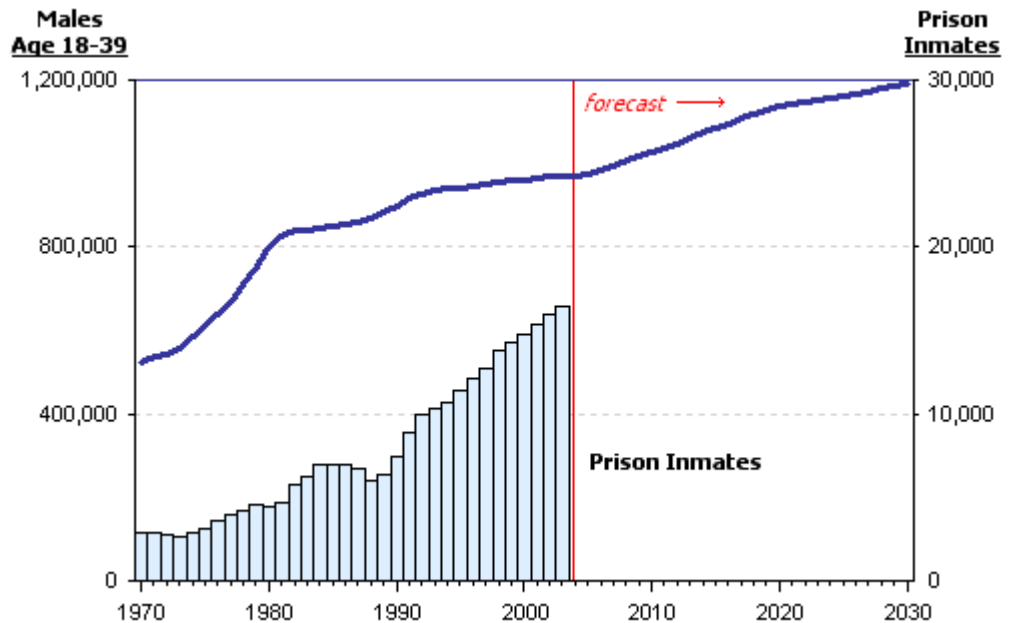
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Prison Inmate Population

Year	Inmates
2003	16,447
2002	16,006
2001	15,306
2000	14,721
1999	14,558
1998	13,859
1997	12,748
1996	12,127
1995	11,444
1994	10,662
1993	10,375
1992	9,989
1991	8,842
1990	7,446

## Prison Inmate Population Compared to Age 18 to 39 Male Population



- From 1970 through 1988, the prison inmate population closely tracked the population group most susceptible to incarceration -- males age 18-39.
- The Sentencing Reform Act stabilized and lowered the prison caseload in the mid- to late 1980s, while new policies, including an emphasis on drug crimes beginning in the late 1980s had a dramatic impact on the size of the prison population.

### Data Sources:

Office of Financial Management [[www.ofm.wa.gov](http://www.ofm.wa.gov)]

Caseload Forecast Council [[www.cfc.wa.gov](http://www.cfc.wa.gov)]

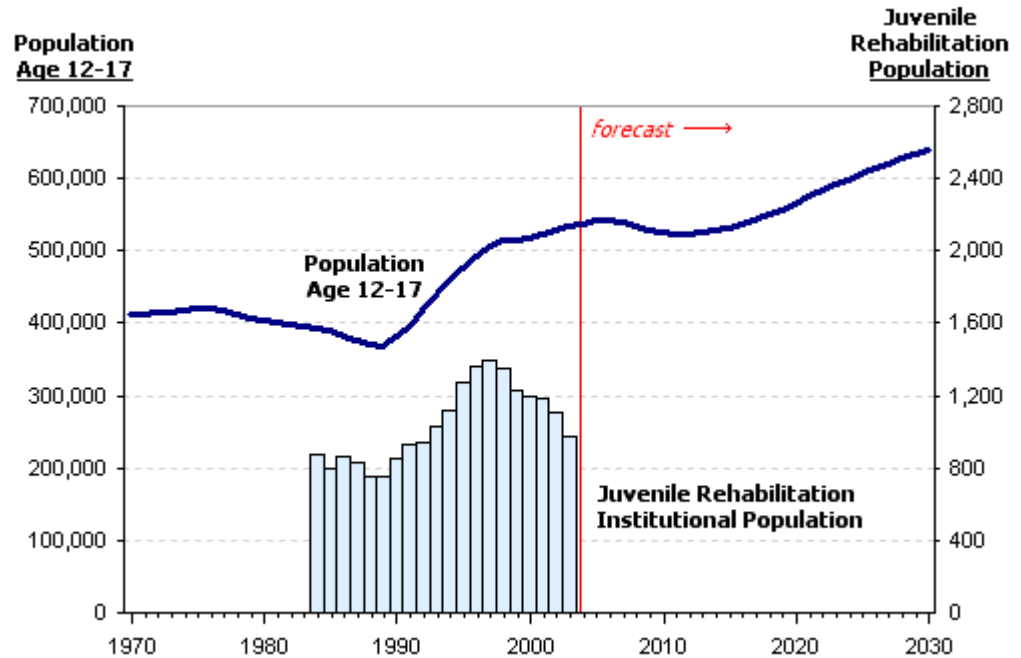
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Juvenile Rehabilitation Institutional Population

Year	Institutional Population
2003	969
2002	1,110
2001	1,180
2000	1,195
1999	1,231
1998	1,351
1997	1,390
1996	1,361
1995	1,269
1994	1,113
1993	1,030
1992	946
1991	930
1990	848

## Juvenile Rehabilitation Institutional Population Compared to Age 12 to 17 Population



- The decreasing juvenile rehabilitation institutional population reflects, in part, the number of juvenile arrests for violent crimes, which have declined in recent years.
- Additionally, some sentencing legislation required that older juveniles charged with serious violent offenses be tried and sentenced as adults. This shifted some of the juveniles who would have been committed to Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities to the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections.

### Data Sources:

Office of Financial Management [[www.ofm.wa.gov](http://www.ofm.wa.gov)]

Caseload Forecast Council [[www.cfc.wa.gov](http://www.cfc.wa.gov)]

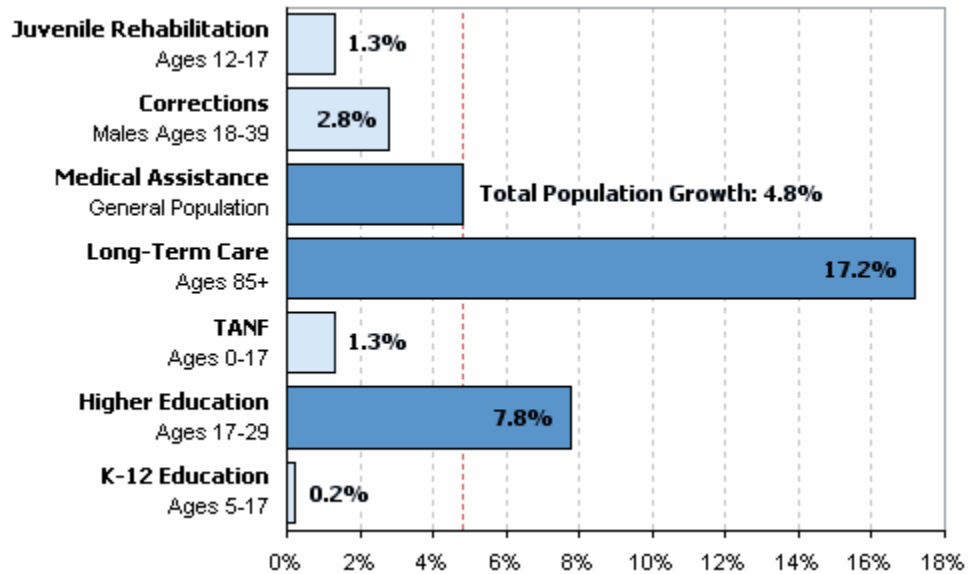
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

## Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

**Projected Change in Budget Driver Populations  
2003-2007**

Budget Driver	Projected Change	Budget Share
Juvenile Rehabilitation (Ages 12-17)	1.3%	0.6%
Corrections (Males 18-39)	2.8%	5.4%
Medical Assistance (General Population)	4.8%	10.2%
Long-Term Care (Ages 85+)	17.2%	4.8%
TANF (Ages 0-17)	1.3%	3.8%
Higher Education (Ages 17-29)	7.8%	11.6%
K-12 Education (Ages 5-17)	0.2%	43.7%

**Projected Change in Budget Driver Populations  
2003-2007**



- Among the populations that receive a high proportion of state government services, the age 85-and-over population (long-term care) and the age 17 to 29 population (higher education) populations are projected to grow rapidly through the next two biennia.

**Data Source:**

Office of Financial Management [[www.ofm.wa.gov](http://www.ofm.wa.gov)]

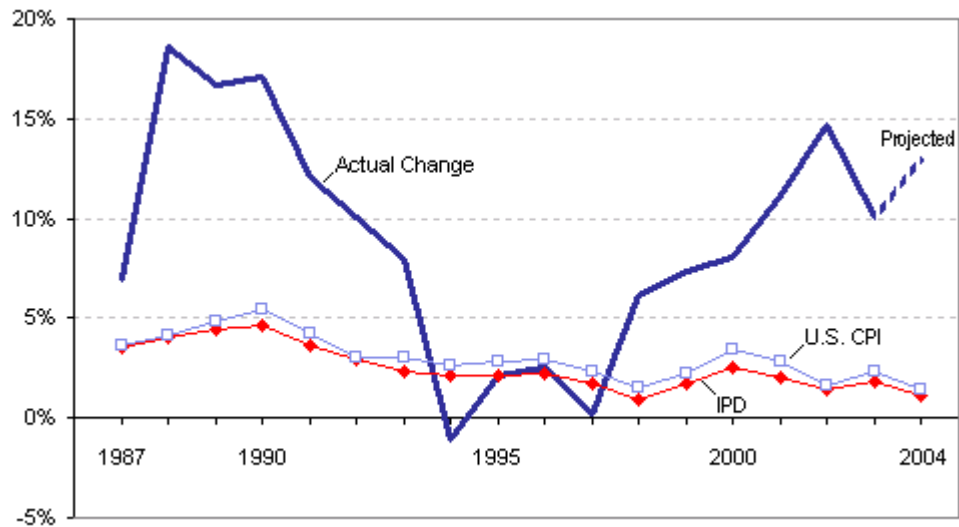
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

## Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

### Change in Medical Costs

Year	Change
2004 (projected)	13.0%
2003	10.1%
2002	14.7%
2001	11.2%
2000	8.1%
1999	7.3%
1998	6.1%
1997	0.2%
1996	2.5%
1995	2.1%
1994	-1.1%
1993	8.0%
1992	10.1%
1991	12.1%
1990	17.1%
1989	16.7%
1988	18.6%
1987	6.9%

### Change in Medical Costs 1987-2004 (projected)



- Health care, including employee health insurance and medical assistance, is over 20 percent of the general fund budget.
- Except for a brief period in the mid-1990s, per capita health care costs have grown much faster than general inflation.
- The size of the health care budget, combined with rapid growth in per capita health care costs, make this a prime source of pressure on spending.

#### Data Source:

Mercer National Survey of Employer-Sponsored Health Plans [[www.mercerhr.com](http://www.mercerhr.com)]

Office of Financial Management [[www.ofm.wa.gov](http://www.ofm.wa.gov)]



## **Revenue and Expenditures**

---

State & Local Government Revenues Per Capita .....	5-1
State & Local Government Revenues per \$1,000 Personal Income .....	5-2
State & Local Government Revenue Sources .....	5-3
State & Local Taxes per Capita .....	5-4
State & Local Taxes per \$1,000 Personal Income .....	5-5
State & Local Government Expenditures by Function .....	5-6
State & Local Government Expenditures per Capita .....	5-7
State & Local Government Expenditures per \$1,000 Personal Income .....	5-8
K-12 Education Expenditures per Capita .....	5-9
K-12 Education Expenditures per \$1,000 Personal Income .....	5-10
Higher Education Expenditures per Capita .....	5-11
Higher Education Expenditures per \$1,000 Personal Income .....	5-12
Public Welfare Expenditures per Capita .....	5-13
Public Welfare Expenditures per \$1,000 Personal Income .....	5-14
Corrections Expenditures per Capita .....	5-15
Corrections Expenditures per \$1,000 Personal Income .....	5-16



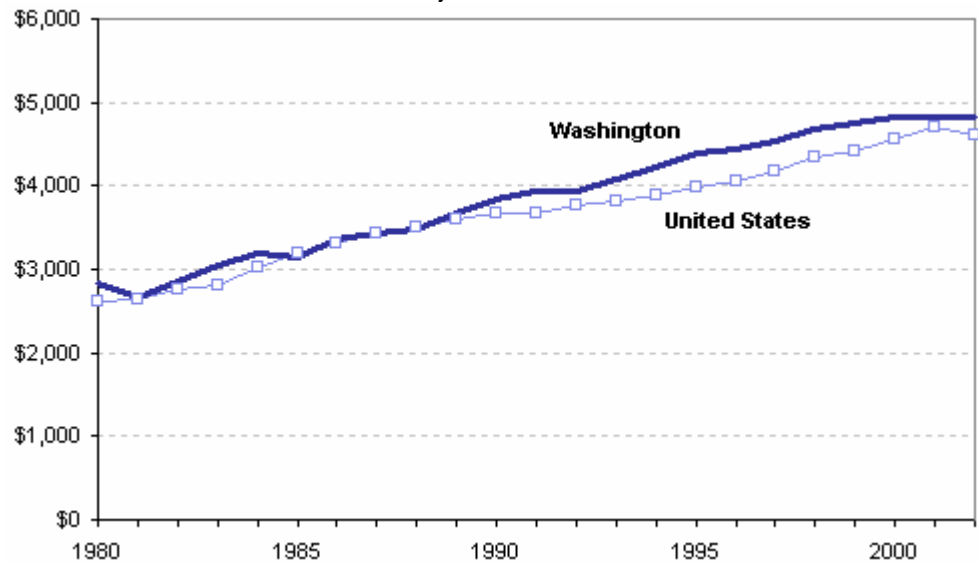
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Washington State & Local Government Revenues Per Capita Inflation-Adjusted to 2002 Dollars

Fiscal Year	Revenues Per Capita
2002	\$4,830
2001	na
2000	\$4,828
1999	\$4,762
1998	\$4,692
1997	\$4,524
1996	\$4,449
1995	\$4,400
1994	\$4,222
1993	\$4,077
1992	\$3,945
1991	\$3,927
1990	\$3,847

## State & Local Government Revenues Per Capita Inflation-Adjusted to 2002 Dollars



- Revenues include fees, charges for services, and interest earnings as well as taxes. See State & Local Government Revenue Sources (Chart 5-3) for a breakdown of revenues into individual sources.
- In 1999-2000 and in 2001-02, Washington ranked 12th among the 50 states in state and local government revenues per capita.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

U.S. Census Bureau: Time Series of Intercensal State Population Estimates: April 1, 1990 to April 1, 2000 [[eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/tables/CO-EST2001-12/CO-EST2001-12-00.php](http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/tables/CO-EST2001-12/CO-EST2001-12-00.php)]

U.S. Census Bureau: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003 [[eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/NST-EST2003-01.php](http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/NST-EST2003-01.php)]

Washington State Economic and Revenue Forecast Council [[www.erfc.wa.gov](http://www.erfc.wa.gov)] - inflation adjustment

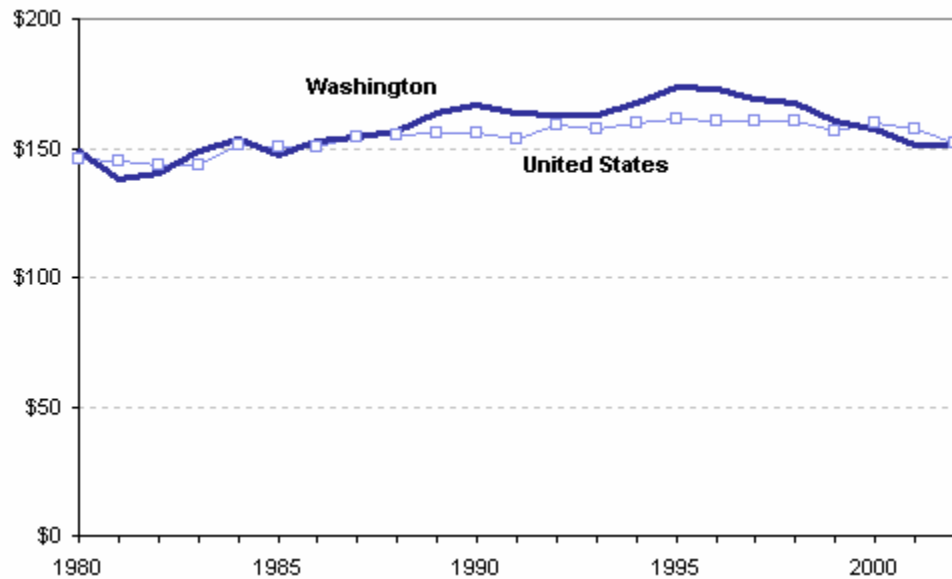
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Washington State & Local Government Revenues Per \$1,000 Personal Income

Fiscal Year	Revenues Per \$1,000 Personal Income
2002	\$151.52
2001	na
2000	\$157.26
1999	\$160.36
1998	\$167.41
1997	\$169.09
1996	\$172.59
1995	\$173.27
1994	\$167.68
1993	\$163.13
1992	\$162.49
1991	\$163.45
1990	\$166.71

## State & Local Government Revenues Per \$1,000 Personal Income



- Revenues include fees, charges for services, and interest earnings as well as taxes. See State & Local Government Revenue Sources (Chart 5-3) for a breakdown of revenues into individual sources.
- In 2001-02, Washington ranked 32nd among the 50 states in state and local government revenues per \$1,000 personal income.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis [www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm] (personal income)

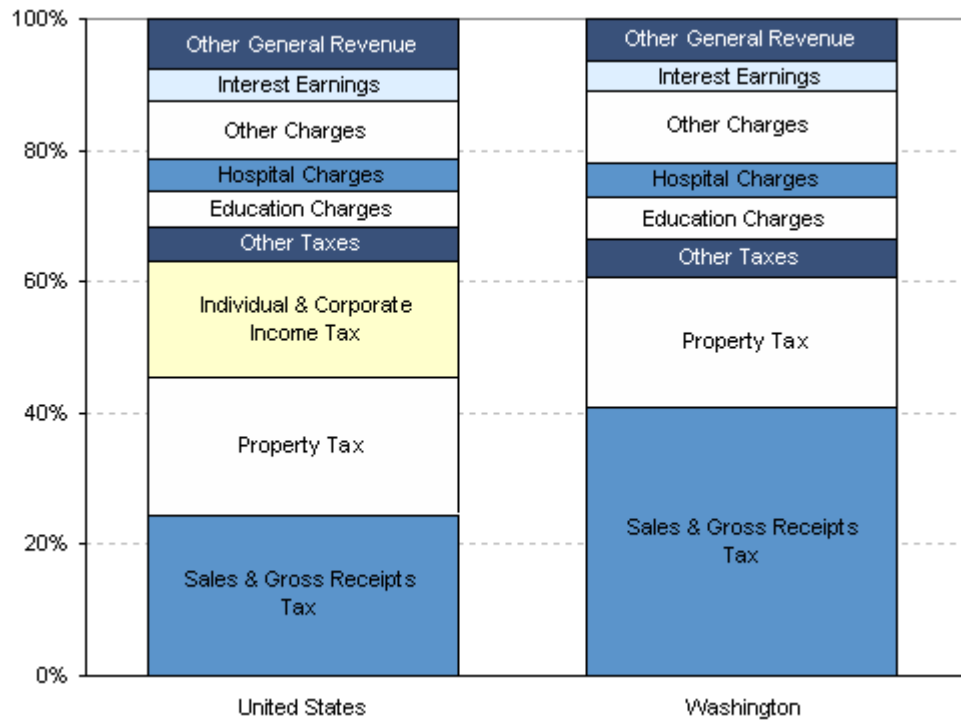
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

**State & Local  
Government  
Revenue Sources,  
2001-02  
(\$ millions)**

Source	Amount
Sales & Gross Receipts Tax	\$11,976
Property Tax	\$5,791
Individual & Corporate Income Tax	\$0
Other Taxes	\$1,747
Education Charges	\$1,799
Hospital Charges	\$1,534
Other Charges	\$3,265
Interest Earnings	\$1,340
Other General Revenue	\$1,851
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$29,303</b>

**State & Local Government Revenue Sources  
2001-02**



- Washington is slightly more dependent on charges for services than the U.S. average.
- Washington is one of a few states without personal or corporate income taxes.
- Washington depends more heavily on excise taxes, including the general sales & use tax, selective sales taxes, and the gross receipts tax (business & occupation tax) than most any other state.
- Washington is the only state with a general gross receipts tax - the Business & Occupation Tax.

**Data Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

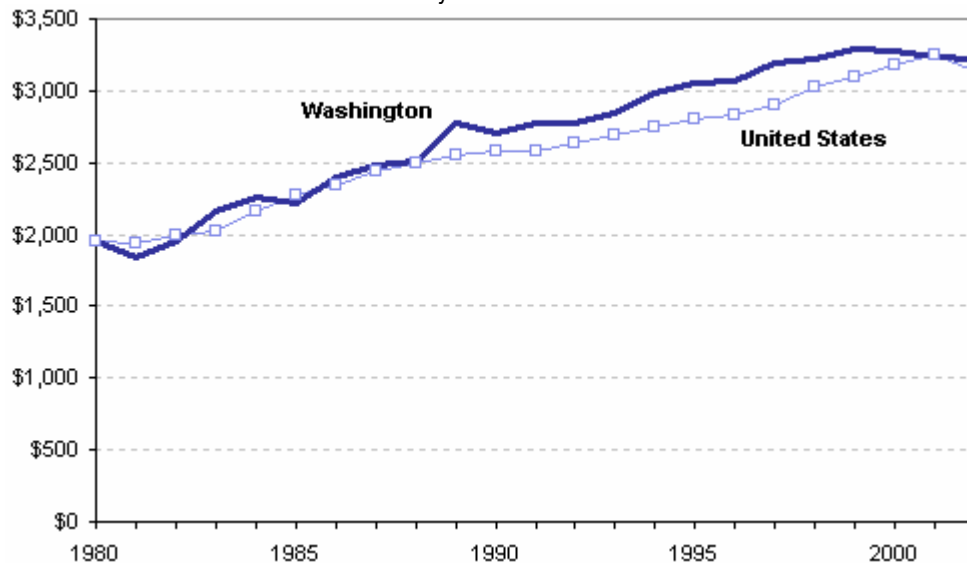
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

## Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

### Washington State & Local Taxes Per Capita Inflation-Adjusted to 2002 Dollars

Fiscal Year	Taxes Per Capita
2002	\$3,216
2001	na
2000	\$3,277
1999	\$3,285
1998	\$3,226
1997	\$3,188
1996	\$3,071
1995	\$3,051
1994	\$2,978
1993	\$2,849
1992	\$2,780
1991	\$2,768
1990	\$2,707

### State & Local Taxes Per Capita Inflation-Adjusted to 2002 Dollars



- In 2001-02 Washington ranked 16th among the 50 states in **total** state and local taxes per capita.
- In 2002, Washington ranked first in per capita state and local **sales tax** collections among all states, highlighting Washington's heavy dependence on general and selective sales taxes in its tax structure.
- Of the thirteen western states, Washington ranked fifth in per capita state and local taxes. Wyoming, Hawaii, California, and Alaska had higher per capita state and local taxes.
- State comparisons of state & local taxes per capita are available from the Washington Department of Revenue's **Comparative State and Local Taxes** [[dor.wa.gov/content/statistics/stats\\_complst.aspx](http://dor.wa.gov/content/statistics/stats_complst.aspx)].

#### Data Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

U.S. Census Bureau: Time Series of Intercensal State Population Estimates: April 1, 1990 to April 1, 2000 [[eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/tables/CO-EST2001-12/CO-EST2001-12-00.php](http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/tables/CO-EST2001-12/CO-EST2001-12-00.php)]

U.S. Census Bureau: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003 [[eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/NST-EST2003-01.php](http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/NST-EST2003-01.php)]

Washington State Economic and Revenue Forecast Council [[www.erfc.wa.gov](http://www.erfc.wa.gov)] - inflation adjustment

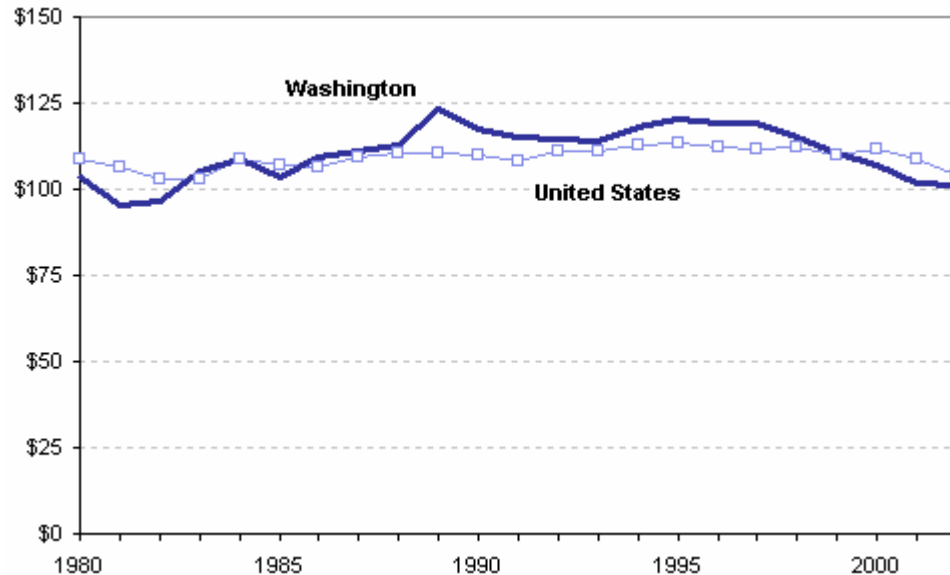
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Washington State & Local Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income

Fiscal Year	Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income
2002	\$100.90
2001	na
2000	\$106.75
1999	\$110.64
1998	\$115.13
1997	\$119.15
1996	\$119.12
1995	\$120.16
1994	\$118.30
1993	\$114.00
1992	\$114.50
1991	\$115.22
1990	\$117.30

## State & Local Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income



- Between 1994-95 and 2001-02 Washington's rank among the 50 states in state and local taxes per \$1,000 personal income fell from 11th to 32nd.
- In 2000, Washington's state and local taxes per \$1,000 of personal income dipped below the average of all the states for the first time since 1985.
- A combination of higher-than-average personal income growth, a state spending limit holding down expenditures, and tax cuts through the legislative and initiative processes, pushed taxes down beginning in 1995.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis [[www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm](http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm)] (personal income)

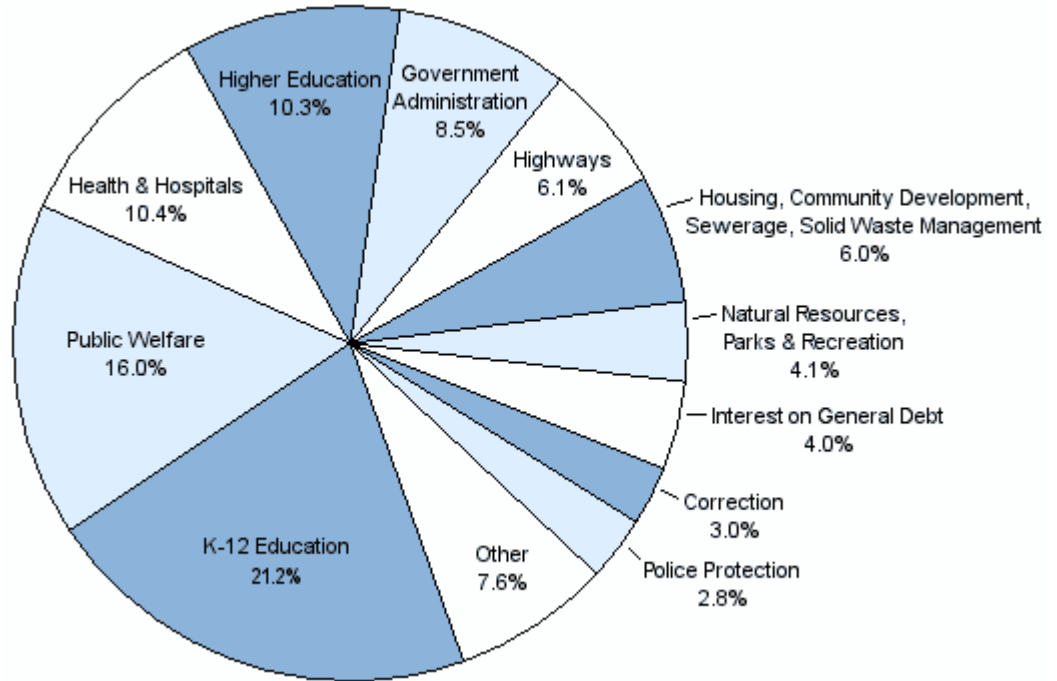
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

**Washington  
State & Local Government  
Expenditures  
By Function  
\$ Millions  
2002**

Fiscal Year	Expenditures
K-12 Education	\$8,191
Public Welfare	\$6,198
Health & Hospitals	\$4,013
Higher Education	\$3,982
Governmental Administration	\$3,281
Highways	\$2,376
Housing, Community Development, Sewerage, Solid Waste	\$2,301
Natural Resources, Parks & Recreation	\$1,584
Interest on General Debt	\$1,539
Correction	\$1,146
Police Protection	\$1,092
Other	\$2,943
Total	\$38,646

**State & Local Government Expenditures  
By Function  
2002**



- About half of state and local government expenditures are driven by education enrollments, and public welfare and corrections caseloads.

## Data Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

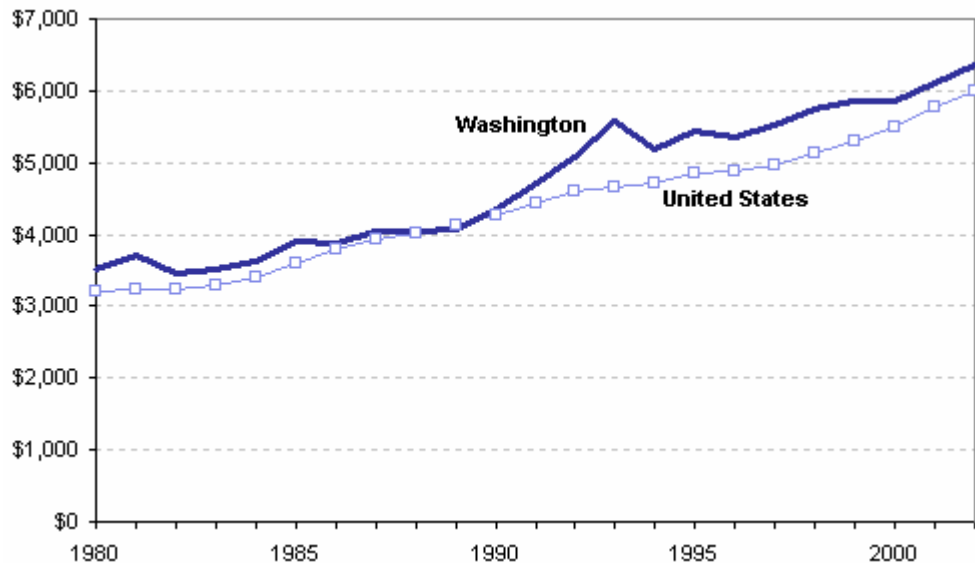
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Washington State & Local Government Expenditures Per Capita Inflation-Adjusted to 2002 Dollars

Fiscal Year	Expenditures Per Capita
2002	\$6,370
2001	na
2000	\$5,856
1999	\$5,863
1998	\$5,754
1997	\$5,528
1996	\$5,365
1995	\$5,439
1994	\$5,195
1993	\$5,575
1992	\$5,077
1991	\$4,717
1990	\$4,347

## State and Local Government Expenditures Per Capita Inflation-Adjusted to 2002 Dollars



- Washington state and local government expenditures per capita have generally been higher than the average for the U.S. due mainly to the relatively high level of spending on K-12 and higher education.
- In fiscal year 2002, Washington ranked 11th among the states in per capita state and local government expenditures.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

U.S. Census Bureau: Time Series of Intercensal State Population Estimates: April 1, 1990 to April 1, 2000 [eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/tables/CO-EST2001-12/CO-EST2001-12-00.php]

U.S. Census Bureau: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003 [eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/NST-EST2003-01.php]

Washington State Economic and Revenue Forecast Council [www.erfc.wa.gov] - inflation adjustment

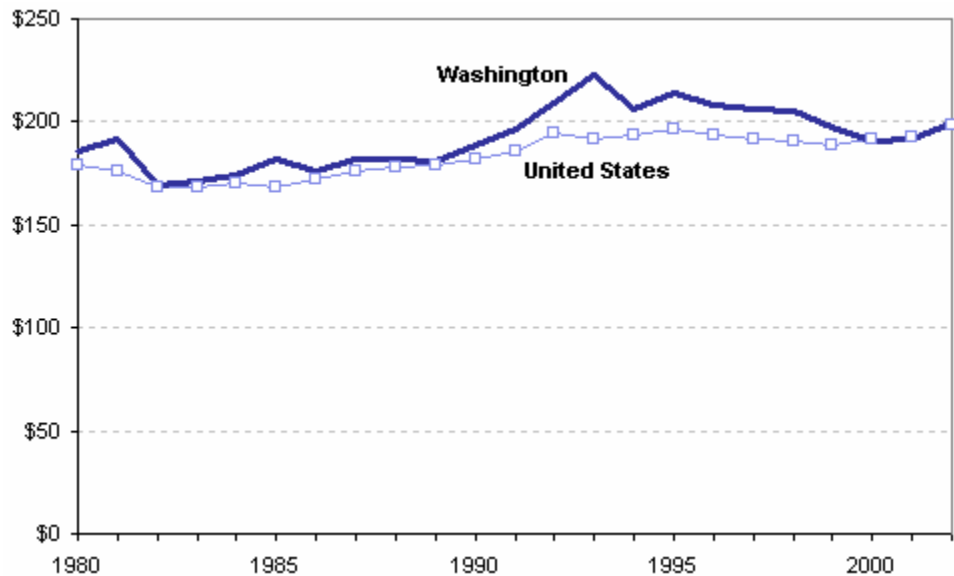
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Washington State & Local Government Expenditures Per \$1,000 Personal Income

Fiscal Year	Expenditures Per \$1,000 Personal Income
2002	\$199.83
2001	na
2000	\$190.75
1999	\$197.44
1998	\$205.33
1997	\$206.59
1996	\$208.08
1995	\$214.21
1994	\$206.35
1993	\$223.05
1992	\$209.11
1991	\$196.30
1990	\$188.39

## Expenditures Per \$1,000 Personal Income State & Local Government



- Higher than average expenditures on K-12 and higher education result in the Washington total state and local government expenditures per \$1,000 personal income being higher than the U.S. average.
- In fiscal year 2002 Washington ranked 29th among the 50 states in total state and local government expenditures per \$1,000 personal income.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis [[www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm](http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm)] (personal income)

# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

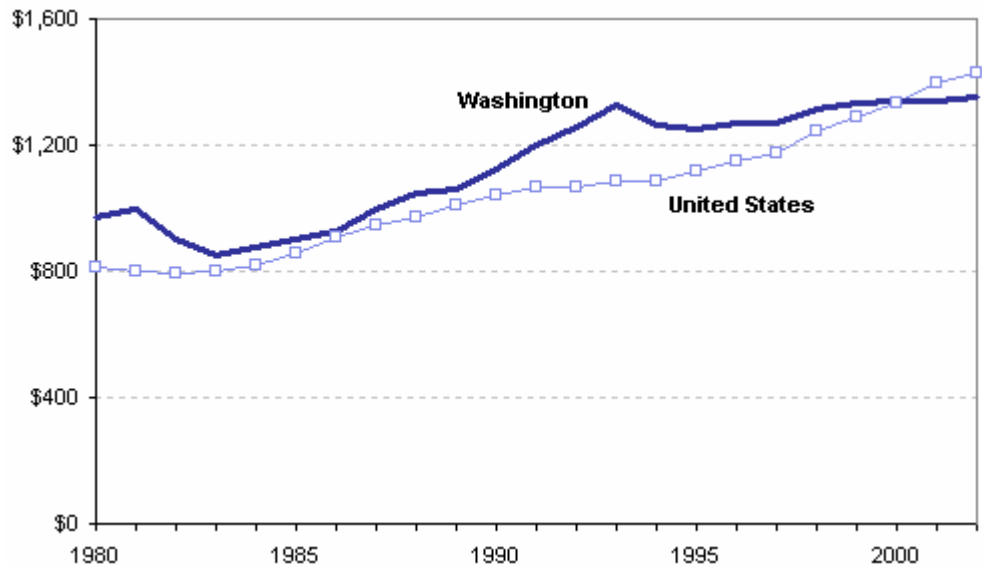
**Washington  
State & Local  
Government  
K-12 Education  
Expenditures  
Per Capita**  
Inflation-Adjusted to  
2002 Dollars

Fiscal Year	K-12 Education Expenditures Per Capita
2002	\$1,350
2001	na
2000	\$1,341
1999	\$1,330
1998	\$1,316
1997	\$1,272
1996	\$1,273
1995	\$1,252
1994	\$1,267
1993	\$1,328
1992	\$1,254
1991	\$1,203
1990	\$1,121

## K-12 Education Expenditures Per Capita

State & Local Government

Inflation-Adjusted to 2002 Dollars



- In fiscal year 2000, Washington ranked 15th among the states in state and local government K-12 education spending per capita. In fiscal year 2002, Washington ranked 26th.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

U.S. Census Bureau: Time Series of Intercensal State Population Estimates: April 1, 1990 to April 1, 2000 [eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/tables/CO-EST2001-12/CO-EST2001-12-00.php]

U.S. Census Bureau: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003 [eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/NST-EST2003-01.php]

Washington State Economic and Revenue Forecast Council [www.erfc.wa.gov] - inflation adjustment

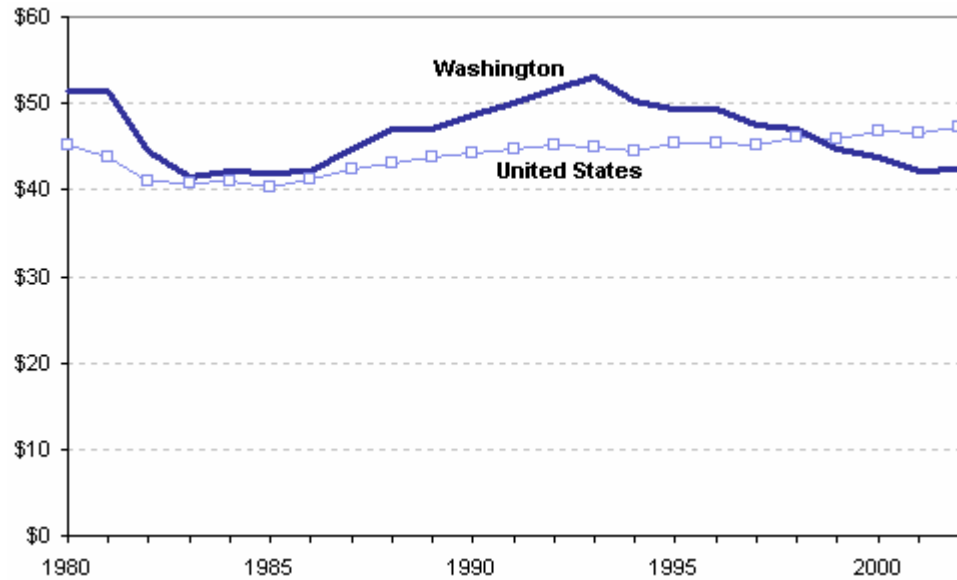
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Washington State & Local Government K-12 Education Expenditures Per \$1,000 Personal Income

Fiscal Year	K-12 Education Expenditures Per \$1,000 Personal Income
2002	\$42.35
2001	na
2000	\$43.69
1999	\$44.80
1998	\$46.96
1997	\$47.55
1996	\$49.36
1995	\$49.30
1994	\$50.31
1993	\$53.12
1992	\$51.66
1991	\$50.06
1990	\$48.59

## K-12 Education Expenditures Per \$1,000 Personal Income State & Local Government



- In fiscal year 2000, Washington ranked 36th among the states in state and local government K-12 education spending per \$1,000 personal income. In fiscal year 2002, Washington ranked 41st.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis [[www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm](http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm)] (personal income)

# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

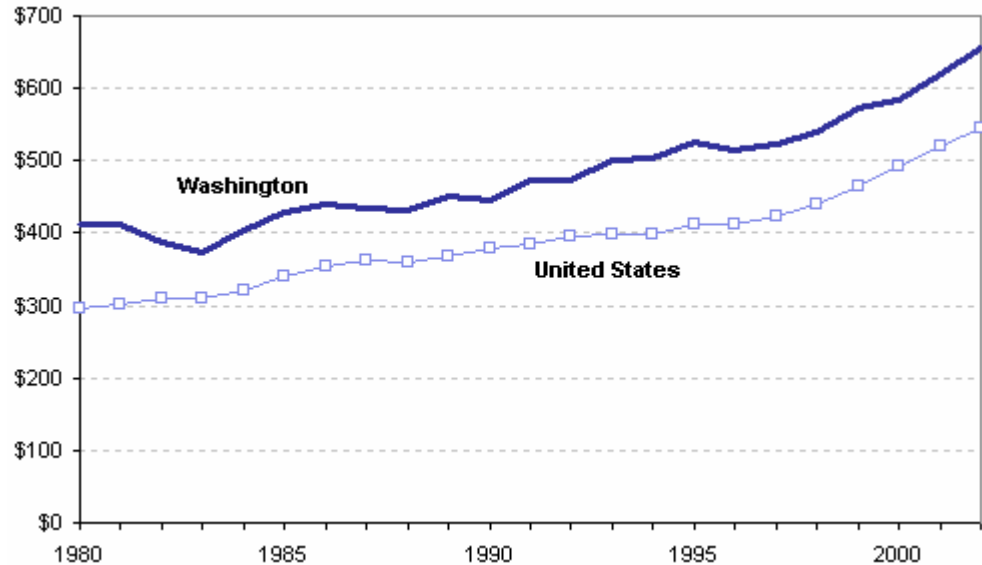
## Washington State & Local Government Higher Education Expenditures Per Capita Inflation-Adjusted to 2002 Dollars

Fiscal Year	Higher Education Expenditures Per Capita
2002	\$656
2001	na
2000	\$583
1999	\$574
1998	\$539
1997	\$522
1996	\$514
1995	\$524
1994	\$503
1993	\$502
1992	\$472
1991	\$473
1990	\$447

## Higher Education Expenditures Per Capita

State & Local Government

Inflation-Adjusted to 2002 Dollars



- Washington government per capita spending on higher education has consistently been above the U.S. average. In fiscal year 2002, per capita state and local government spending on higher education was over \$110 more than the U.S. average.
- In fiscal year 2000, Washington ranked 17th among the states in per capita state and local government spending on higher education. In fiscal year 2002, Washington ranked 13th.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

U.S. Census Bureau: Time Series of Intercensal State Population Estimates: April 1, 1990 to April 1, 2000 [eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/tables/CO-EST2001-12/CO-EST2001-12-00.php]

U.S. Census Bureau: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003 [eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/NST-EST2003-01.php]

Washington State Economic and Revenue Forecast Council [www.erfc.wa.gov] - inflation adjustment

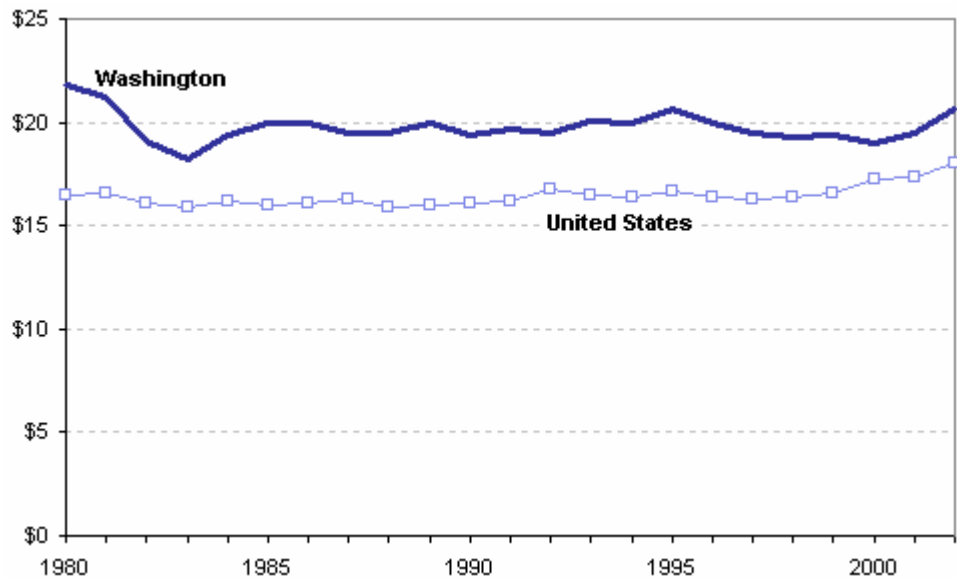
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Washington State & Local Government Higher Education Expenditures Per \$1,000 Personal Income

Fiscal Year	Higher Education Expenditures Per \$1,000 Personal Income
2002	\$20.59
2001	na
2000	\$19.00
1999	\$19.33
1998	\$19.25
1997	\$19.50
1996	\$19.93
1995	\$20.66
1994	\$19.97
1993	\$20.08
1992	\$19.46
1991	\$19.70
1990	\$19.36

## Higher Education Expenditures Per \$1,000 Personal Income State & Local Government



- Washington government spending on higher education relative to personal income has consistently been above the U.S. average.
- In fiscal year 2002, Washington ranked 26th among the states in state and local government spending on higher education per \$1,000 personal income.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis [[www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm](http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm)] (personal income)

# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

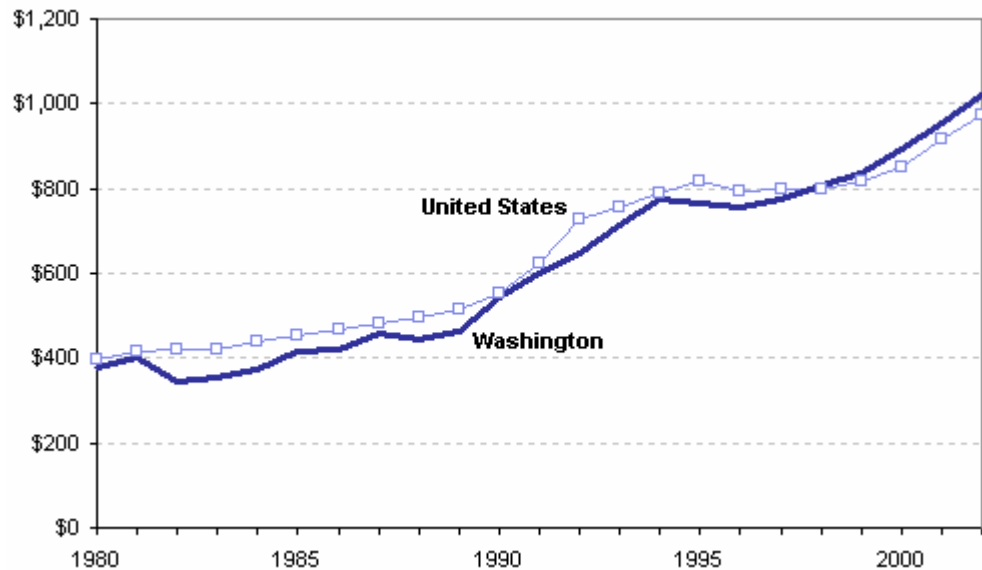
**Washington  
State & Local  
Government  
Public Welfare  
Expenditures  
Per Capita**  
Inflation-Adjusted to  
2002 Dollars

Fiscal Year	Public Welfare Expenditures Per Capita
2002	\$1,022
2001	na
2000	\$892
1999	\$836
1998	\$810
1997	\$776
1996	\$754
1995	\$767
1994	\$773
1993	\$714
1992	\$648
1991	\$599
1990	\$545

## Public Welfare Expenditures Per Capita

State & Local Government

Inflation-Adjusted to 2002 Dollars



- Washington per capita spending on public welfare by state and local governments has tracked the U.S. level closely.
- In fiscal year 2002 Washington ranked 18th among the states in state and local government public welfare expenditures per capita.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

U.S. Census Bureau: Time Series of Intercensal State Population Estimates: April 1, 1990 to April 1, 2000 [[eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/tables/CO-EST2001-12/CO-EST2001-12-00.php](http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/tables/CO-EST2001-12/CO-EST2001-12-00.php)]

U.S. Census Bureau: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003 [[eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/NST-EST2003-01.php](http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/NST-EST2003-01.php)]

Washington State Economic and Revenue Forecast Council [[www.ercf.wa.gov](http://www.ercf.wa.gov)] - inflation adjustment

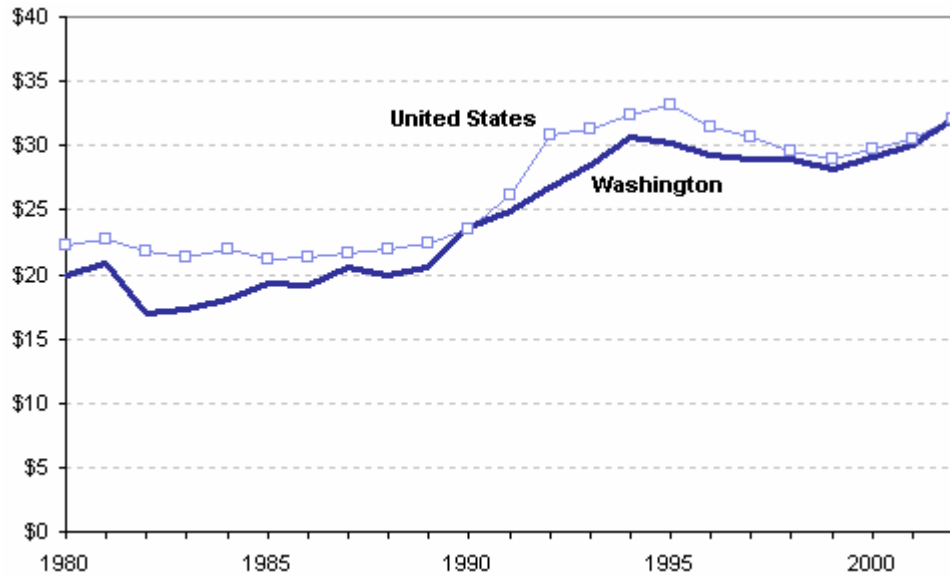
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Washington State & Local Government Public Welfare Expenditures Per \$1,000 Personal Income

Fiscal Year	Public Welfare Expenditures Per \$1,000 Personal Income
2002	\$32.05
2001	na
2000	\$29.06
1999	\$28.14
1998	\$28.89
1997	\$29.01
1996	\$29.36
1995	\$30.19
1994	\$30.72
1993	\$28.55
1992	\$26.70
1991	\$24.92
1990	\$23.62

## Public Welfare Expenditures Per \$1,000 Personal Income State & Local Government



- In fiscal year 2002 Washington ranked 27th among the states in state and local government public welfare expenditures per \$1,000 personal income.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis [[www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm](http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm)] (personal income)

# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

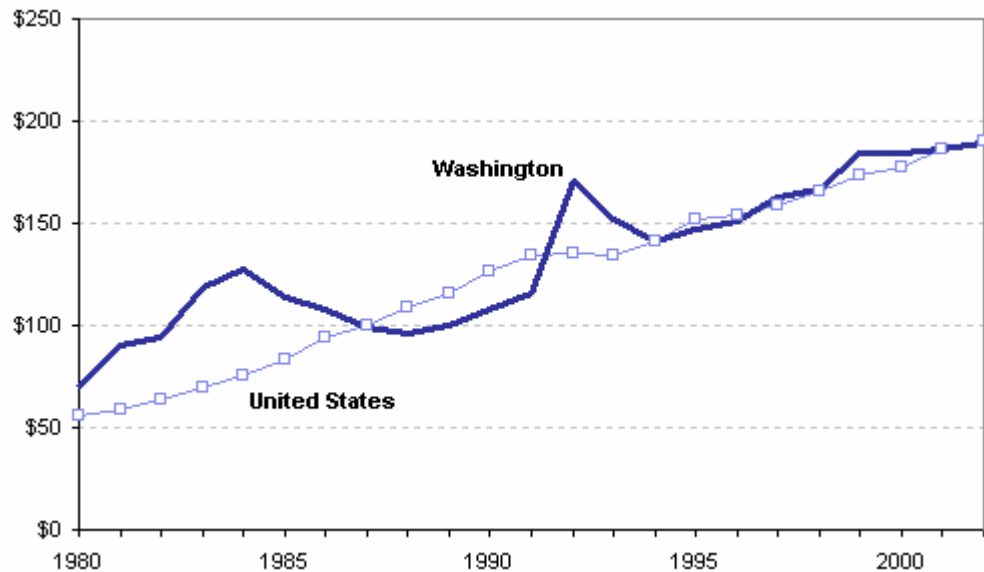
**Washington  
State & Local  
Government  
Corrections  
Expenditures  
Per Capita**  
Inflation-Adjusted to  
2002 Dollars

Fiscal Year	Corrections Expenditures Per Capita
2002	\$189
2001	na
2000	\$184
1999	\$184
1998	\$166
1997	\$163
1996	\$151
1995	\$147
1994	\$141
1993	\$152
1992	\$171
1991	\$116
1990	\$107

## Corrections Expenditures Per Capita

State & Local Government

Inflation-Adjusted to 2002 Dollars



- In 2001-02 Washington ranked 19th among the 50 states in per capita expenditures on corrections.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

U.S. Census Bureau: Time Series of Intercensal State Population Estimates: April 1, 1990 to April 1, 2000 [[eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/tables/CO-EST2001-12/CO-EST2001-12-00.php](http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties/tables/CO-EST2001-12/CO-EST2001-12-00.php)]

U.S. Census Bureau: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003 [[eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/NST-EST2003-01.php](http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/NST-EST2003-01.php)]

Washington State Economic and Revenue Forecast Council [[www.erfc.wa.gov](http://www.erfc.wa.gov)] - inflation adjustment

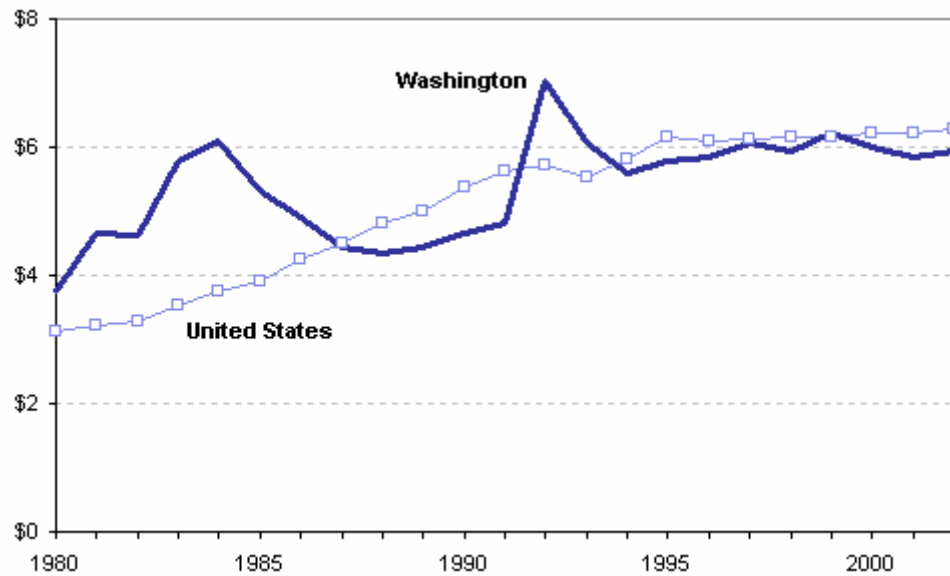
# WASHINGTON TRENDS

Economy, Population, Budget Drivers, Revenue and Expenditures

## Washington State & Local Government Corrections Expenditures Per \$1,000 Personal Income

Fiscal Year	Corrections Expenditures Per \$1,000 Personal Income
2002	\$5.93
2001	na
2000	\$6.00
1999	\$6.21
1998	\$5.94
1997	\$6.07
1996	\$5.86
1995	\$5.79
1994	\$5.60
1993	\$6.07
1992	\$7.03
1991	\$4.82
1990	\$4.65

## Corrections Expenditures Per \$1,000 Personal Income State & Local Government



- In 2001-02 Washington ranked 23rd among the 50 states in state and local government expenditures on corrections per \$1,000 personal income.

### Data Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau: State and Local Government Finances  
[[www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html)]

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis [[www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm](http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm)] (personal income)